The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3530. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Relation of the Army and the Government.

Condition and Prospects of the Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va.,
Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1863.

It is now over a month since, on the heels of the battle of Fredericksburgh, I left the Army of the Potomac; and I return after that interval to find the situation, in all its main aspects, unchanged. The felling of the forests, carried to an enormous extent in order to keep up the giant camp-fires, has in many places sensibly altered the physiognomy of the country; thousands of log huts, built by the men of their own will and motion, have advantageously replaced the miserable and worse than useless shelter-tents, and there have been numerous shiftings of camps for convenience of wood and water; but in a military point of view everything is as it was. Our force is still distributed along the north bank of the Rappahannock and from Falmouth along the line of communication to Aquia Creek; the rebel force still holds Fredericksburgh and the south bank of the river; though Gen. LEE has of late been withdrawing his troops from the immediate vicinity of the town and distributed them, for convenience of supplies, along the line of the Fredericksburgh and Richmond railroad. Balloon observations reveal their camps hugging the railroad as far down as Bowling Green, and even to the North Anna River. LEE is very well aware that when we next cross the river it will *not* be at Fredericksburgh, (though I rather surmise that is *now* the best place;) that it will be at a point some distance up or down the river, and that our advance will be by a route that will bring us some miles south and in the rear of Fredericksburgh. It is highly probable, therefore, that he has simply left a brigade or two in the town to check any attempts there, and that the army is now busily engaged fortifying a new position.

I had the opportunity, a day or two ago, to go over, in a boat bearing a flag of truce, to Fredericksburgh. It is the same wrecked, forsaken place the bombardment and the battle left it, and the sole change I observed was that the streets commanding the crossings and landings have been literally *hérissée* with rifle-pits. Only a few very courageous citizens have ventured to return to their homes, and the streets were filled with troops lounging and loafing about in groups. They were lusty, well-kept-looking fellows, good-natured, and jocular on the late fight, and much interested in Gov. SEYMOUR's Message, and the late aspects of Northern politics.

But though there is little alteration in all that meets the eye, I should wrongly report if I did not frankly tell you that a prodigious internal change has, within the past month, come over the Army of the Potomac. To me, who have during this season been absent—thus escaping those insensible transitions of feeling which come over one who shares the general influence—the change is very palpable. It pains me infinitely to write it: but in regard to the army—its condition, relations, spirit, prospects, soldiers and leaders—everything is in a melancholy muddle. It is obvious that we have reached that crisis that a change is inevitable. The *military* problem has ceased to be the primary one. The primary question is now of a *political* order—using that word in its wide original sense of government, organization, and leadership. I take it, we have long ago found out, by bitter experience, that all delusion is fatal, that *truth* is, after all, the best; and I shall accordingly set down without malice, and yet without extenuation, the results of as thoughtful a study of the situation as I am capable of giving it here on the spot.

I.—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ARMY.

It is no secret that there is a want of harmony between the Washington authorities and the army. The Administration looks with distrust upon the Army of the Potomac. It might be added, the Army of the Potomac looks with distrust on the Administration; but of that anon. Gen. HALLECK thinks it disaffected, dangerous—report adds another word, which I hope he did not use, *disloyal.* "Army of the Potomac?" said he lately to a General who used the phrase, "*The Army of the Potomac has ceased to exist.*" And so far is this from being a mere figure of speech, that a project for its dismemberment was actually on the official slate at the time. SUMNER was to be sent out to St. Louis to supersede CURTIS; HOOKER to be dispatched to North Carolina, while FRANKLIN should essay to hold the line of the Rappahannock without any attempt at active movement. In the programme of the Winter campaign, which the Washington authorities have drawn out, this army is left without a *rôle.* A confidential adviser of the President the other day told me that the Administration confines its hopes now to, first, opening the Mississippi and cutting off from the rebels Texas and the Western countries whence they draw such enormous supplies; secondly, gaining possession of Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile, for the purpose of making the blockade really efficient. You will form your own judgment on this scheme, and its availability as a means of destroying the rebellion. No doubt the supplies the rebels obtain from the trans-Mississippi region are immense. So are those which they get through the ports just named. M. MERCIER, the French Minister, has lately presented some statistics on the subject, transmitted to him by the French Consul at Charleston, which are alarming enough.

one of the items in illustration. From the 1st to the 12th of May of last year [illegible] British vessels arrived at that port laden with arms, ammunition, shoes, clothing, medicines, and the other *desiderata* of rebellion; and there is only too much reason to believe the statement of the traitor MAURY, that the customs receipts at Charleston are larger now than they ever were before. It is probable enough that the clean cutting off of all these sources of supply would seriously embarrass the rebels; but whether the people of the North are willing to rest on this constrictive policy as a means of ending the war, with the same implicitness shown by the Government, is a question which I leave you to determine. I mention these facts, however, merely by parenthesis, and to show that there is a disposition at Washington to count this army out in any prospective operations.

It is needless to go over the retrospect of causes that has bred this feeling toward the Army of the Potomac in the minds of the Washington rulers. It is enough to know that there are those in high places who make no secret of their hostility toward it, who cannot speak of it but with irritation, and who are aiming to break it up. Such sentiments are generally reciprocal.

The animosity in Washington toward the army is amply repaid by the bitterness of the army toward the Cabinet. I make no attempt to go to the root of the matter—no attempt to decide on the justice or injustice of the feeling. I merely record its existence, as an open, palpable fact, which every one here *knows*. And it pervades the whole army. Commanding Generals and high officers have their own grievances against the central military authority at Washington; and the private soldier, though he may know none of the secret undercurrents, knows, at least, that for months and months—five, six, some even nine—he has *not been paid;* and that, while the Washington authorities undertake to manage military affairs, they are badly managed *for him.* Some of the charges would appear to you incredible if I should mention them. It matters not what the *reality* may be: if the army *thinks* the Administration capable of the things with which it charges it, it is, to say the least, most deplorable, and must go far to take the very heart out of it.

Of course, while this state of things lasts, there can be no such coöperation as is indispensable between the army and the central authority, especially when that authority undertakes the actual direction of the campaign. Such an attempt would be a delicate one, even with the most harmonious relations; but where all is ajar and jumble, as it is at present, what can we expect to come of it? It is not, I am persuaded, too much to say that three-fourths of the practical power of the army is neutralized and rendered abortive by the coil and clash between those who plan in the Cabinet and those who execute in the field.

II.—GEN. BURNSIDE.

You are doubtless aware that, since the battle of Fredericksburgh, Gen. BURNSIDE has twice tendered his resignation, and he has lately been to Washington to urge personally its acceptance. The President will not accept it: HALLECK will not allow him to move. He is left with the black cloud of that horrible disaster hanging over him—held there, helpless and hopeless. A letter, in which there is nothing his but the signature, and to which his good nature, not his conscience, consented, exculpates the Washington authorities from all blame in the matter, and relegates on himself the responsibility. He already feels it to be heavier than he can bear; and we hear stories of strange "scenes" between him and the Washington dignitaries. Here, too, the air is full of plottings and conspiracies. Take an example. An advance of the army was positively ordered for last Thursday week. Everything was arranged. At the last moment the movement was countermanded. BURNSIDE went up to know the reason why. The President's answer was that some of the Generals had been up, and said that the army had no confidence in him, and that the movement would be ill-advised! "Who were these Generals?" The President would not tell. "Had they been dismissed the service, then?" They had not—whereupon, of course, a new urgency in pressing the resignation.

BURNSIDE will retire from the command without blame for a failure for which it will some day be known he was *not* as responsible as he has tried to make it appear, and without having forfeited the respect of the nation for his many fine qualities, both as a man and a soldier. At the same time it will have to be conceded that his own judgment upon himself was correct. It is substantially the verdict of the army. He has no confidence in himself; how is it to be expected that others are to have confidence in him? His only shortcoming is in the order of positive intellectual power; his only lack is of that comprehensive mental grasp and fertility of resources, indispensable to the leader of armies. Unhappily they *are* indispensable. Were they not, BURNSIDE must have succeeded; for he has every other quality. His elevation spoiled a good Corps Commander and made a bad General, and his career but adds another to innumerable instances of how possible it is for a soldier to make a brilliant success when in a subordinate station, and a melancholy failure when in a primary one.

III.—THE ARMY ORGANIZATION.

If it had been designed to devise an ingeniously bad organization of the army, no more perfect success could have been desired than its subdivision into the three Grand Divisions has proved. The plan was the invention of Gen. BURNSIDE. At bottom the idea was not a bad one, and it is copied from a good model—the French—though with differences that are fatal. The design was to relieve headquarters from the heavy press of business that comes from immediate contact with the army. But while it relieves him of this, it at the same time relieves him of much without which the effective leadership of an army is impossible. Every one knows NAPOLEON's marvelous knowledge of the minutest details of his army. Such knowledge must be possessed by every head of an army. These elements are the counters with which he works, and he can do nothing without them. But BURNSIDE complains that he knows nothing of what is going on—that he learns nothing from his Grand Division Commanders. The subsisting, furnishing, organizing and disciplining the force are entirely in their hands. Take a single example: it is they that give leaves of absence; there are no less than twelve hundred officers thus away at the present moment, and the whole official organization of the army might fall to pieces without the Commanding General's having part, lot or knowledge of the matter. In the present organization, in fact, the Grand Division Commanders have the information without the initiative—the Commanding General has the initiative without the information. It is in many respects three armies, and in no respect one army; but it has neither the advantage of *one* army nor of *three.*

Of course it is easy to see what temptations to all manner of rivalry and jealousy is afforded by this distribution of power. Each one sees himself in the line of succession of the supreme command—*can this fail to influence the conduct of ambitious and not over scrupulous men?* It is a bad system which exposes men to such temptations. The bickerings, enmities and floutings of the leading Generals are notorious and scandalous; and if many of them think what they say, it is difficult to see how there can be any fruitful concord or coöperation between them at all. Gen. BURNSIDE complains that he can propose nothing to which his Grand Division Commanders will agree. In the meantime councils of war are more frequent than ever—a bad omen, for, as Prince EUGENE well said, councils of war "are only useful when you want an excuse for attempting *nothing.*" A still higher authority has laid it down as a maxim that "the same consequences which have uniformly attended long discussions and councils of war will follow at all times. They will terminate in the adoption of the worst course, which in war is always the most timid, or, if you will, the most prudent. The only true wisdom in a General is determined courage." *One army, acting upon one base and conducted by one chief,*" is the Napoleon axiom, and its veracity is as firm as the axioms of geometry.

The battle of Fredericksburgh, which is a perfect illustration of how a battle should *not* be fought, was a failure for many reasons; but the chief reason was the total lack of central knowledge, wisdom and direction, and the clash and confusion of the plans, orders and operations of the different Commanders. I learn more and more of this every day since my return; and I am convinced that, in spite of the difficulties of the situation, unity of thought and action, combined with the proper vigor of execution, would have carried the day on our side.

IV.—THE SPIRIT OF THE SOLDIERS.

The *morale* of an army is a subtle something difficult to put into a formula, and yet a palpable and powerful presence. In this it resembles the imponderable forces which, while inappreciable by material weight or measure, are yet the potent, pervading principalities of earth and air. Everybody knows what its power is in war. "The moral," said NAPIER, "counts for three parts—the physical but for one."

That the *morale* of the Army of the Potomac is not what it should be to be effective, it would be folly and delusion to deny. Gen. SUMNER, who has perhaps more *personal* contact with, and knowledge of, his men than any other Commander in this army, acknowledged, in his testimony before the Congressional Committee, it will be remembered, that our troops were demoralized after the battle of Fredericksburgh. They have not grown less so, but more so, since. And the old soldier well indicated the nature of this demoralization when he said that "there was a great deal too much *croaking.*" And this does not so much take the form of lack of confidence in BURNSIDE—although this also, it is said, largely exists. His letter, which was so popular with the people, was most unfortunate for his reputation with the army. You can readily see how they may and must regard it from a different point of view from you at home. They "read between the lines," as the people do not and cannot. Their verdict takes this simple, logical form: *They cannot afford to be led to battle by one who confesses to have of his own accord committed so appalling a blunder as that at Fredericksburgh on the thirteenth day of December.*

But the root of the matter is a distrust of the general conduct and ordering of things. They feel that things are at loose ends—in fact they *know* it, for our army is one that reads and thinks. This spirit of discontent is augmented by many causes of a special nature. For example: 1. They have not for many months been paid. Shameful and inexcusable in the Government! 2. The stagnation, *ennui,* disgust, suffering, sickness and discomfort of camp life in Winter, (without Winter-quarters,) amid Virginia mud, cold and rain. No small hardships I can assure you; and it is doubtful if any regular European army ever had to submit to equally great ones. 3. General feeling of despondency, resulting from mismanagement and our want of military success. Soldiers are severe critics, and are not to be bamboozled. You may marshal your array of victories in glittering editorials—they smile sarcastically at them. You see men who tell you that they have been in a dozen battles and were licked and chased every time—they would like to *chase* once to see how it "feels." This begins to tell painfully on them. Their splendid qualities—their patience, faith, hope, courage are gradually oozing out. Certainly never were a graver, gloomier, more sober, sombre, serious and unmusical body of men than the Army of the Potomac at the present time. It is a saddening contrast with a year ago.

The ultimate expression of the spirit which for a time finds vent in "croaking," is *desertion.* I regret to say the practice is becoming alarmingly frequent—thirty or forty a day, as I hear from a good authority. And it is of the nature of the thing to increase and become infectious. The rebels have the same trouble as we, and on a still more formidable scale: but there is this about their system, that they *shoot* those found deserting, (it is said BRAGG averages six a week;) we *pardon* them. When shall we learn from the enemy in this respect?

V.—CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

With such a condition as this; with an Administration which distrusts the army and an army which distrusts the Administration; with an utter lack of central knowledge and power; with men in high places plotting for the succession; with disloyal Generals in abundance; with a dispirited and unpaid army; what are we to expect? *Battles never were won on such a system and they never will be.*

If it were asked what is the remedy for all this, it would be necessary to go very deep to reach the central sore. The whole system, in fact, is vicious. But there are certain things to be done which lie visibly before all eyes: 1. Let military operations be conducted by the military leader in the field. 2. Consolidate the old thinned regiments, many of which do not count up to a single company in all. 3 Punish deserters and spies. 4. Dismiss disloyal officers. 5. Reform altogether the system of absenteeism. 6. *Pay the men and give them work to do.*

With respect to the Army of the Potomac, there seems to be three projects on foot, each of which is about equally probable of execution:

1. Gen. HALLECK's plan of breaking up the army. This is the worst of all. The instinct of the people is not deceived. Here before us is the heart of the rebellion. Modern warfare proceeds on the principle that *not the possession of places, but the destruction of armies,* is the important thing to do. Now, the enemy's army is directly in front of us. And, by a natural coincidence, that army will always be between us and the possession of Richmond—next to the destruction of the rebel army, the most important point to achieve. That army should be destroyed here. *We have the means to do it, and we should do it.* It only needs leadership.

2. To appoint another Commander to lead the Army of the Potomac. He will, of course, be drawn from one of the three Grand Division Commanders. They are in the natural line of succession. But Gen. SUMNER is felt to be so much in his place where he is, that there is little probability of a change. FRANKLIN is a fair soldier, and a man of intellectual parts, with more brains than the most. But he is of the McClellan type, and his conduct at Fredericksburgh would hardly warrant his appointment. Next comes Gen. HOOKER. His chances are the most favorable of all. Well known as a man of courage and dash, he is the choice of the President, though it is understood Gen. HALLECK objects. If Gen. HOOKER takes command, it will be with the pledge to destroy the enemy. He says he can do it, and capture every man and every gun in it. But it will be on one condition to which the Washington authorities have not hitherto shown themselves willing to submit—absolute control of the army, independent formation of military plans, and untrammeled execution of them. He makes this the condition *sine qua non.*

3. A fresh attempt under the same leadership against the rebel army. If the other contingencies were not also very probable, and were not at this moment under debate at Washington, I should say this was certain. All the preparations for a movement of some kind are now on foot—whether to advance, retire, change the base or not, I know not. If an advance movement does take place, we have only to hope for the best. The men, of course, will go ahead and do their duty; but it will, I fear, be without enthusiasm, without *élan.* It is a well-known law, that the momentum of an army is equivalent to the mass multiplied by the velocity—by virtue of which principle, a small body, endowed with rapid movement, has all the effect of a much larger one moving at a slower rate. The *mass* is a constant, but the *velocity* is a variable quantity, depending on the spirit, fire, and, in a word, the *morale* of the troops.

While the Government has been thus debating which of these three projects to adopt in regard to the Army of the Potomac, five weeks of glorious weather has passed away. The term available for military operations this Winter is at an end. We *may* have a further term of grace; but, according to all the laws and precedents of meteorology, we can *depend* on no more. The wet season is about setting in, when extended movements over such roads as we have in Virginia are simply impossible. An interregnum of two or three months must then occur. At the end of this period, *the Army of the Potomac will be diminished by fifty thousand men, whose term of enlistment for nine months will then have expired!* It will be further reduced, and fearfully, too, by the mortality, swelled to a frightful figure by the bad weather, imperfect shelter and cursed inaction that will be upon us. And whence are we to recruit fresh troops? Shall it be from the camp of instruction of fifty thousand men, about which we have had pompous proclamations, but which never had any existence outside of those proclamations? Or shall it be by a draft, which we have never yet dared to put in force?

As for a Winter campaign against Richmond, by this line, set it down as hopeless. Such a campaign was possible when we came to the line of the Rappahannock; but all the elements and conditions are now changed. With the inauguration of the new and vigorous policy, which alone can save us—can we hope so much from the Administration?—it is possible here to fight a battle with the rebel army, and that with good prospect of winning. With a change of base to a new line of operations it is also possible to make an attempt against Richmond. But if we do neither the one nor the other, we should change our present position, for it is a dangerous one, and in fact, untenable against a vigorous and offensive enemy.

The result of a review of the situation is not cheering; and it would be folly to deny it. Better that we look it calmly in the face, and try to alter it. At the same time, it is important not to exaggerate the dark side of the picture. It is well to limit the force of special facts by the remembrance that there is always a certain amount of centrifugal elements in every army, every war, every crisis in human affairs. The only question is if there be sufficient cohesive force to keep us from sheer dissolution. I repeat, everything depends on the inauguration of the indispensable reforms indicated.

Sad, sad it is to look at this superb Army of the Potomac, the match of which no conqueror ever led—this incomparable army, fit to perform the mission the country has imposed upon it—paralyzed, petrified, put under a blight and spell; and, on the other hand, the noble nation bleeding to death, and pouring out the rich wine of its life in vain. W. S.

GEN. HOOKER'S GRAND DIVISION.

Preparations for Bad Weather—Advantages of Our Position—Probable Strength of the Rebels.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION,
Sunday, Jan. 11, 1863.

The fall of rain which we had yesterday resulted in making the roads almost impassable for loaded wagons. Fortunately, the forage and supplies for the army are transported to within a convenient distance of the camp by means of rail; but still it is necessary to transport them a portion of the distance upon wagons. The mire has not yet become so fearfully deep and dangerous as that which the army was compelled to encounter during the early period of the Peninsula campaign; but as the soil of the two districts is equally yielding and spongy, we may assume as a natural consequence that a few consecutive days of rainy weather will render the roads quite as objectionable.

As a general thing, the troops are well provided for in articles of clothing, shoes and subsistence. In the matter of tents and huts the men have been constantly employed since the battle of Fredericksburgh in arranging and stockading their quarters in anticipation of the weather which we are now experiencing. A point in our favor is the dense forests which surround us upon all sides, thereby securing an abundance of fuel. It is curious to observe with what rapidity the forests in this vicinity disappear. Where not over a week ago acres of ground were completely covered with trees of various kind and size, the eye looks unobstructed over an extended range. Rail-fences—the very best of fuel—have long since been consumed, and the farmers of Eastern Virginia may well bewail the loss they have sustained, for certainly they will be greatly exercised in tracing old landmarks.

Nothing in the way of reconnoissances, raids or stampedes has recently occurred. The enemy seems disposed to remain quiet so long as we let him alone. The supposition that he has withdrawn a portion of his force from the position in the rear of Fredericksburgh, may possibly prove correct, but our commanders are not inclined to rely too implicitly upon doubtful information. A prisoner who was brought into the lines yesterday, stated that one of the enemy's divisions had embarked on cars and gone to Tennessee. Similar accounts referring to other portions of the army in other positions, have been frequently given by ignorant, lying rebels falling into our hands; but a few good scouts sent out to ascertain the truth of the statements, have brought the intelligence of the attempted deception. It is believed that the rebels are in a sufficiently strong force on the heights, or not far back, of them, to cope vigorously with the Union army should another trial be made to encamp on the south side of the Rappahannock.

The trooops are being rapidly paid off. As numerous desertions usually occur at about the time this event takes place, an order has been issued for officers and guards to be extremely vigilant in allowing neither soldiers nor citizens to cross the lines without evidence of proper authority. A surgeon of high rank estimates the number of desertions from the entire army during the past eighteen months, to be 116,000.

Major-Gen. GEO. G. MEADE, commanding the Fifth Corps, left for Washington, yesterday, to testify in the McDowell investigation. He is expected to return to his command to-morrow. WHIT.

A Difficulty About Uniforms—The Rebels Anticipating an Early Attack—Indications of a Movement.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, Jan. 13, 1863.

Considerable excitement was occasioned yesterday in consequence of some misunderstanding by two regiments in regard to the distribution of clothing. It seems that on the 9th inst. Lieut.-Col. ROWE, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Col. FRICK, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, received an order from Gen. HUMPHREY, the Commander of the division, to notify the captains of their respective companies to send in requisitions for a sufficient number of dress coats to supply the wants of the men. The Captains having been previously informed by the men that they were abundantly supplied with coats and did not desire to pay out money for others, refused to send in the requisitions, upon the ground that by so doing they were best serving the interests of the troops. Cols. FRICK and ROWE sustained the action of the Captains, and reported to Gen. HUMPHREY that they could not consistently force their commands to purchase from the Government articles they did not really want. Gen. HUMPHREY persisted that his order should be obeyed, but the officers still refusing to act in the matter, he issued a peremptory order for their arrest; consequently last night, Col. FRICK and Lieut.-Cols. ARMSTRONG and ROWE, and all the commanders of companies in the two regiments were placed under guard. The troops being deprived of their officers, and believing them to be unjustly held in arrest, evinced a disposition to create disturbance, and were rapidly becoming demoralized; whereupon Gen. HUMPHREY ordered out Col. ALLABACH's Brigade, including one battery of artillery, for the purpose, if necessary, of resorting to severe measures. This had the effect to bring the men to their senses, and in a few minutes they retired to their quarters.

Gen. HUMPHREY having explained to Col. ROWE that the order relative to the requisitions was legally authorized, the latter commanded the Captains in his regiment to forward the proper documents, which they immediately did, and the men received their quota of dress-coats. The officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth were of course released from arrest. Col. FRICK, assuming the responsibility of the Captains of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, and having become satisfied that he was right in not pressing the officers to make out the requisitions, was kept under arrest during last night, and is still under arrest at the present writing. Lieut.-Col. ARMSTRONG, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, is also under arrest.

In the course of a few hours from the commencement of the affair, the officers expressed themselves willing to abide by the military law, so that the entire matter may now be considered as a sort of test question. In justice to the officers, it should be remarked that they did not refuse to obey the order from any promptings to mutiny, but simply because they wished to protect the interests of the men. The men came out for nine months, more than half of which period has already expired, and they are decidedly opposed to investing in superfluous garments. They are provided each with two blouzes, and have no use as a matter of comfort for the additional dress coat. The coat is valued at $6 71. The principal object in supplying the troops with the coats is to have them uniformed alike, so that they may present a neat appearance on parades. The difficulty will probably be adjusted satisfactorily with the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment to-morrow.

The rebels are evidently anticipating an early attack. Last night they threw up rifle-pits extending over half a mile of ground. The new rifle-pits are nearly opposite Falmouth, and on the right of our position.

Indications show that the army is liable to receive marching orders at any moment. A movement must and certainly will take place before the expiration of many days. WHIT.

The New-York Common Council Committee and the Army of the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The New-York Common Council Committee having failed to obtain a pass to visit Falmouth for a few days, returned to-day to Baltimore, and will go forward to Fortress Monroe to-morrow to seek out Gen. CORCORAN, and present him the sword from the Corporation.

Disaster to the Steamer City of Hartford.

LIGHTERS TAKING OFF THE FREIGHT—PASSENGERS ALL SAFE.

HARLEM, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 15.

The steamer *City of Hartford,* running between New-Haven and New-York, ran on the South Brothers' Rock, near Hell Gate, which stove a hole in her bottom, and caused her to fill with water.

Lighters are now alongside her, taking off her freight.

All her passengers are safe.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Abuse of a Flag of Truce at Fredericksburgh.

Retaliatory Measures Against Gen. Milroy Proposed.

Estimates of the Results of the Battle at Murfreesboro.

Arrival of the Female Refugees at Petersburgh.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

We are in receipt of still another batch of Southern journals of late dates, and from them we compile the following summary of news:

THE LESSONS OF THE WAR.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 12.

We observe that some individuals, as well as some newspapers, from time to time *urge with much vehemence the "forward dashing," adventurous handling of our armies.* This course, they insist, is the true economy of the lives of the soldiers, that it is the sure pledge of success, that it is the test of genius, that it should be the policy of the war we are now waging, and the cue of our Generals. We do not know where the authority for these assertions is to be found. A question certainly of more gravity, involving the lives, liberty and independence of millions of people, cannot be conceived.

Our armies have been wisely and humanely managed, doing in the main what was most needful at the right time, and oftener with a too lavish rather than a too parsimonious exposure and expenditure of life. But, at the end of a year and a half of fighting—by a new and small and ignored Confederacy, against an old and powerful one—become almost a terror to Europe; of less armies against greatest; of an empty treasury and an unborn credit against a money power that has no bound; of a navy of canoes against a thousand armed ships—we hold still the essential integrity of our territory; the regular and pervasive operation of our laws; the peaceful and constantly developing operations of industry in all its forms; the peace and good order in our social system; and in front of them all, and guarding them all, the ægis of the noblest army the world ever saw, of intelligent, patriotic citizen-soldiers, preserved untainted in fame and unbroken in power—preserved, and worthy to be, and entitled to be preserved as the precious jewels of our country and its future hope; not to be wasted for vain glory, or to prove the genius of a commander, or for anything save the safety of the State and the defence of its independence and honor—an army preserved still to bless and protect that country by the wise mixture of prudence and bravery, of caution with audacity, of discretion with valor, which a true reading of history will show has ever been the accompaniment, and the only true and universal test of genius, of all the great, whose hearts were not totally divorced from humanity or consumed by an overruling ambition.

It is plain to common sense, and is proved by all experience, that the true art of war consists neither in assault nor defence, neither in the impetuosity of the wave nor the immobility of the rock; but in the just measurement of opposing forces, moral as well as physical, and advancing, resting or retreating, according to the relative power and position of the enemy. Hence the same Generals, and all great Generals, change their tactics according to circumstances, and do it successfully or disastrously, according as they wisely estimate their forces.

We should think long and be very sure before we undertake to discard these lessons of all past experience, or improve on these recognized masters of war. If the art of war and the assurance of success is to be reduced to this short formula of headlong rapidity of advance and attack, how if both armies adopt it? We may well doubt whether that is the infallible road to success which is as easy for the lowest as the highest understanding to travel. Genius treads no beaten path, adopts no cheap and patent methods. * * * *And what army ever had more staked upon its safety on the preservation of its efficiency than the army which guards the Northern gates of the Confederacy?* It is the palladium of the State, not that we might not in after years, perhaps, repair its loss, though that is doubtful; not that a remnant of us might not fight certainly a Caucassian war, preserving our liberties, but *that army is the shield of the Republic in its completeness and integrity as a Government, behind which the arts, trade, order and security minister to the daily wants and comforts of our people. It should, indeed, be fought and hazarded always when our safety shall require, but never unnecessarily exposed.* It should be guarded as the very apple of our eye, as our most precious possession, not merely because of its value to us, to itself and to posterity, as men. The world has never seen, in an equal body of troops, any approach even to the moral, intellectual and social value possessed by the men who compose our armies generally; but we may say that, without invidiousness, of the army of Northern Virginia in particular, being as it is the first fruits of patriotism and public spirit of our people laid on the altar of Southern independence.

The battle of Fredericksburgh, recently won by that army, has been criticised as incomplete, effecting nothing. We shall not stop to discuss its merits; they are patent to the country, and their effects have been felt throughout the United States. The victory of Fredericksburgh was the fruit of waiting, of wise delays. With so memorable an example of the effects of Gen. LEE's policy, the vapid criticisms of newspapers and individuals return to plague their inventors.

REPORTS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Va., Jan. 10, 1863.

The night is dark, and a steady rain has been falling ever since mid-day. It is opportune to us, for it will in some measure cleanse the streets of the town, which look more as if they were the haunts of wild beasts than the abode of civilized men. They are filthy beyond expression or description. It seems that a decent regard for public health, if not personal comfort, ought long since to have invited attention to this matter. Shall it be longer delayed? We shall see.

Yesterday was marked by several flags of truce. In the evening two ladies of this section, who had gone to Washington under passes granted by Gen. SUMNER, recrossed the river at this point, *bringing with them the following spoils, which they were allowed to purchase and bring over, viz.: Four sacks salt, two barrels sugar, two sacks of coffee, two kegs molasses, five trunks and two large goods boxes, contents to your correspondent unknown.* The sight of so many goods passing under flag of truce from the enemy's dominions, and every article strictly "contraband," was quite novel, and led to many conjectures as to the strategy or influence brought to bear by the ladies in effecting so successful a lifting of the blockade, inasmuch as they are staunch in their loyalty to our cause. All agreed that the ladies had been quite fortunate, and deserved what they got.

Rumor has it that there is a strong feeling at Washington in favor of an armistice, and some believe that hostilities in this quarter are suspended. For my part, I believe another battle on this line is inevitable, and at no distant day. It is not improbable that the first news that shall greet your ears will be the announcement that the fortunes of war are being essayed on the banks of the Rappahannock. The enemy have been defeated—they are by no means disheartened.

The balloon "reconnoissances" go on by night and by day. The "Professor" was up on Thursday night for an hour or more. There is scarcely a day that these aerial voyages are not undertaken.

I saw a note yesterday, from GEORGE GROTE, praying permission to cross over from Falmouth, whither he repaired on the occasion of the recent bombardment. His application stated that there were now over one hundred loyal citizens across the river, who desire to return to our lines. Mayor SLAUGHTER informs me that Gen. LEE has expressed his willingness to allow all loyal citizens to return, upon a certificate to that effect from the Mayor, provided the consent of the Commanding General of the United States forces can be obtained.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

IMPORTANT TOPICS UNDER DISCUSSION.

In the Virginia Senate, on Jan. 10, Mr. ARMSTRONG presented a lengthy preamble and resolutions in reference to the barbarities of the enemy under command of Gen. MILROY, in Western Virginia. They recommend the issuing of a proclamation by the Executive outlawing MILROY, and consigning him to the fate of a felon if captured; also, recommending retaliatory measures against the rank and file of his command. Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

In the House of Delegates, on the same day, on motion of Mr. **Bradford**, the resolution offered by himself on the preceding day, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to secure the passage of a bill providing compensation for the loss of slaves impressed in the service of the Confederate States, not returned to their owners by reason of escape to or capture by the public enemy, was called up, and after a short discussion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. **Bouldin**, the resolution just passed was reconsidered for the purpose of amendment so as to provide compensation for slaves so impressed, not returned to their owners from any cause whatever. This was discussed at some length, and the whole matter was finally referred to the Committee on Courts of Justice.

Mr. **Baskerville** offered a resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to procure, if possible, the repeal of the Tariff law of August last; also, a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Confederate States Treasury to inform this House of the amount of gross revenue, the costs and net revenue derived from customs since the 1st of August last, both of which were laid over under the rule.

The House then adjourned.

THE MIDDLE TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* says, as the smoke of the late battle clears away, and the confusion incident to all battle-fields subsides, we are enabled to arrive at some estimate of the results of the last two months and a half of activity in front of Murfreesboro. The actual statistics of the combats of Wednesday and Friday last may be summed up as follows, in round numbers:

Prisoners taken	5,000	Enemy's loss in killed and wounded	9,000
Pieces of Artillery	61	Our loss—killed	1,000
Small arms	7,500	Wounded	3,500
Wagons destroyed	950		

RECAPITULATION.

Federals killed	3,000	Difference	4,500
Wounded	6,000		
Captured	5,000	Balance	9,500
Our loss	14,000		

The Savannah *Republican* comes to the following conclusions regarding the battle at Murfreesboro:

"In carefully thinking over the circumstances attending the late battles in Middle Tennessee, we have come to the conclusion that, *though, whipped in the fight, we have suffered far less than the enemy, and that our condition at present is far better than his.* The Yankees acknowledge a fearful destruction of life on their part; the loss of officers, they say, is without precedent in the war, and it follows as a consequence that the men must have at least correspondingly suffered. Furthermore, we have in our possession four thousand prisoners, thirty-one cannon, a large number of small arms, whilst our cavalry have destroyed, it is believed, the greater portion of their transportation, commissary stores and ammunition, by its operations in the rear of their army.

On our part the loss is heavy, though the exact amount is unknown. The Yankees boast of having captured several hundred prisoners, and on the third day of the fight we were compelled, by overwhelming numbers, to withdraw.

Two questions now arise. First, can **Rosecrans** advance on our new position or further into the "bowels of the land" at all, in his present crippled condition? We doubt if he can. Secondly, what can he do at all with his provisions destroyed and his communications entirely cut off so as to render a resupply impossible? It appears to us that the victory has been a dear one, and left him in a decided fix. If we have the troops to spare, now is the time to renew the fight on our part, and press him to the wall. We hope soon to hear of a revival of our cause in that section, to be followed by a complete expulsion or annihilation of the enemy."

RETALIATION.

From the Savannah Republican.

The Jackson *Appeal* suggests two methods of retaliation. The first of these is that, after the first of January, all commissioned officers captured on slave territory *be summarily executed*, and the other is that such officers be turned over by the Confederate Government to the State authorities, to be dealt with as felons. The adoption of either one of these measures would, no doubt, exercise a very beneficial influence upon these minions of **Lincoln**, who carry their commissions in their pockets for the purpose of inciting the slaves to rebellion and insurrection. For such fiends no punishment is too severe, and they should be made to feel and know in advance that the death penalty awaits them, if they are captured on Southern soil after the proclamation of **Lincoln** shall have made its appearance.

The same suggestion was made in this journal immediately on the receipt of **Lincoln**'s preliminary proclamation, showing that this was to be an Abolition war. The presence of such men on our soil is a violation of a State law which inflicts the penalty of death. Their purpose is not a *war* in the civilized acceptation of the term, and hence they are entitled to none of the privileges of belligerents. *Every State should make a demand for all Abolition officers captured within its limits, and they should be tried and hung as insurrectionists. Such a course would be both legal and just, and we hope Congress will, on reassembling, give its sanction to the proceeding and obviate all danger of collision.*

THE INVASION OF TEXAS.

The Marshall (Texas) *Republican* pronounces the much-spoken of invasion of Texas "a *ruse* and a humbug." It says:

"Invade Texas—from what quarter? Not by the rivers, for there are none in Texas capable of floating a gunboat. We have but few railroads, and these few could be rendered useless to the enemy in a day.

Do they propose to invade us from the coast? If so, will they come this Winter, or postpone their visit till Summer? We possess an idle curiosity to know how many miles a Yankee army could travel in a day, in Winter or Spring, through the black mud on the Texas coast, or how far it could go in Summer without water. Invasion in Summer is simply an impossibility, and in Winter and Spring it would be attended with physical difficulties such as few armies have ever encountered, and which would be immeasurably increased by the indomitable determination and heroism of a people inured to arms and accustomed to the saddle. Every thing upon which an army could subsist would be driven into the interior. But suppose these difficulties are surmounted, and a Yankee army should reach the interior, What then? Texas is far from being defenceless. She has seventy thousand men and boys, over and under the conscript age, who would rally in defence of her soil. Yankee communication with the coast would be speedily cut off, and the invader would be compelled either to retreat (if that should prove possible) or surrender. An invasion from the north or the east is equally impracticable.

WHAT GOV. SEYMOUR INTENDS TO DO.

From the Savannah Republican.

Such was the heading to numerous articles that appeared from time to time previous to **Seymour**'s inauguration as Governor of New-York. Well, **Seymour** has been inaugurated, and what has he *done? Just nothing at all for which the South cares a farthing. Instead of putting forth a mighty and portentious programme for revolution at home and peace with the South, he ignores the whole question, and leaves matters just where he found them.* Not a word is said about compelling the Abolition Government at Washington to do this and do that; nothing about cutting off New-England and leaving her out in the cold; nothing about peace or war. "Put not your trust in princes," is a good maxim for the South. The Democracy of the North are for relieving their shoulders of the burthen of oppression, not for taking sides to keep the load off of ours. They will rather to put it on, and so we will find in the end. Peace and independence abide alone in our own strong arms and stout hearts.

GEN. LEE ON GEN. MAXCY GREGG.

Gen. **Lee** has written the following letter to Gov. **Pickens**, of South Carolina:

Camp Near Fredericksburgh,
Thursday, Dec. 18, 1862.

To His Excellency F. W. Pickens, Governor of South Carolina:

Sir: While South Carolina is mourning the loss of her gallant and distinguished son, Gen. **Maxcy Gregg**, permit me to join in your sorrow for his death.

From my first acquaintance, when you sent him with his gallant regiment to the defence of our frontier in Virginia, I have admired his disinterested patriotism and his unselfish devotion.

He has always been at the post of duty and of danger, and his services in this army have been of inestimable value, and his loss is deeply lamented. In its greatest triumphs and its bloodiest battles he has borne a distinguished part.

On the Chickahominy, on the plains of Manassas, at Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburgh, and Shepherdstown, he led his brigade with distinguished skill and dauntless valor.

On the wooded heights of Fredericksburgh he fell in front of his brigade in close conflict with the advancing foe. The death of such a man is a costly sacrifice, for it is to men of his high integrity and commanding intellect that the country must look to give character to her councils, that she may be respected and honored by all nations. Among those of his State who will proudly read the history of his deeds, may many be found to imitate his noble example.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

THE PLEASURES OF CONSCRIPTION.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 9.

Citizens of "conscription age" have at length had the horrors of war brought home to their own doors, or, at least, if they venture a few steps outside their doors they find themselves surrounded by fearful bayonets and in danger of being carried off into captivity, with a pleasing prospect of $11 a month and rations of bread and beef. Men of war are posted at the street corners, at hotel entrances, at the theatres, at every public place, and as the citizen comes along, intent upon business or pleasure, he is saluted with a peremptory "Halt! show your papers!" and if he can't produce them, off he goes to the rendezvous of patriots to receive the first lessons in the art of serving his country. Thus "papers" have become quite an important item in the affairs of men, and wo be to him who has failed to secure this evidence of his right to stay at home. Yesterday morning, two individuals, claiming the protection of some European Consul, were crossing the narrow foot bridge on Eighth-street, escorting a lady, when they encountered the inevitable bayonets and received the usual order. The lady instantly began searching her portemonnaie, doubtless under the impression that it was a demand for toll, when the gallant corporal interrupted her: "Not you, Madam; we don't want you—only these men." One of the "furriners" produced his certificate and went on; but the other, notwithstanding his protest that he had one just like it at home, was compelled to go with the soldiers. An humble *colporteur*, with basket on his arm, came along at the moment and presented a tract as his passport. "That's all right," said the corporal of the guard. Numerous other instances might be noted, but we have said enough to show the necessity of every man's having his free papers in his pocket whenever he goes abroad.

The Petersburgh *Express* says:

"We understand that the enrolling officer for this district will muster about 75 or 100 conscripts, all told in this city, and probably an equal number in Nottoway County. He has already dispatched a number to Richmond from Petersburgh, and about forty from Nottoway. Many are on temporary furloughs, winding up their affairs of business preparatory to leaving for the field of glory. The enrolling officer discharges his duty with great impartiality and conscientiousness, and will so wind up affairs as to leave no field for the operation of any future appointment."

GEN. STUART AS A TELEGRAPHER.

From the Richmond Whig.

We saw yesterday, at the office of the Southern Telegraph Company, in this city, the superior telegraphic operating instrument which Gen. **Stuart** used in his late expedition to communicate with Quartermaster-Gen. **Meigs**, at Washington. Since the Yankee papers have had a good deal to say about this achievement of our Virginia cavalier, we append his letter to Dr. **Morris**, giving a correct statement of the capture:

Dr. W. S. Morris President Southern Telegraph Company, Richmond:

Sir: I have the honor to send, through the courtesy of Major **John Pelham**, my Chief of Artillery, an instrument captured at Burke's Station, Ohio and Alexandria Railroad, during my late expedition. I beg that you will accept it as a token of regard appropriate to your position. We surprised the operator, and my operator, Shepperd, took his place. *I sat in the office some time whilst Shepperd read the wild alarms flashing over the wires about our operations, and ascertained the steps taken and means at hand of resisting me, and then shaped my course accordingly.* Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. E. B. STUART, Major-General of Cavalry.

A TESTIMONIAL TO GEN. JACKSON.

Some of the citizens of Augusta County, Va., A. H. H. **Stuart** among the number, presented "Stonewall" **Jackson** with a splendid horse and equipments. He acknowled the gift as follows:

Caroline County, Dec. 30, 1862.

To the Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart, and others:

Gentlemen: I have this day received the beautiful horse and equipments which have been presented to me by you on the part of citizens of Augusta County. I hasten to express my grateful appreciation of the honor you have thus conferred upon me. This evidence of regard will continue to be appreciated, not only for its intrinsic worth, but as the kind testimonial of the patriotic people of Augusta.

In reply to the complimentary manner in which you speak of my services, permit me to say, that they have fallen far short of my desires.

I trust that God, who has thus far protected your homes, may continue to do so, and soon bless our country with an honorable and lasting peace.

With sentiments of high regard, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
T. J. JACKSON.

ARRIVAL OF THE FEMALE REFUGEES.

From the Petersburgh Express, Jan. 10.

Two trains left the south-side depot yesterday morning, carrying down to City Point over 500 Yankee prisoners, who had been captured in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, to be shipped to the North on parole. Two boats came up to the Point to take them away, bringing as passengers between five and six hundred ladies and children, who are refugees from Norfolk and various cities in the North. The two trains arrived in town last evening, about 6½ o'clock, and landed their precious freight safe and rejoicing within the Confederate lines. The ladies were met by expectant friends and sympathizing strangers, who conducted them to the different hotels in the city and to private residences, many of which were thrown open to receive them. There were many touching instances of meetings between long-separated friends, where tears were freely shed and embraces exchanged. About two hundred of the number were children, many of whom were infants and children in arms. The scene at City Point, when this host of innocent women and children were landed, and again when they were put down in this city last night, was such as to make one reflect sadly over the fortunes of civil war, and to call down curses on its originators.

To-day many of those refugees will leave for their points of destination.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

A correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express*, writing from Richmond, under date of Jan. 8, says:

"The commonest luxuries of life are now almost beyond the reach of the poor. Coal and wood are very hard to get, and held at exorbitant prices. The city is literally crowded with people, and the small-pox, which I learn is on the increase, is likely to become an epidemic. I would advise all who have no business here to stay away. There is danger here, coming from the pure country air.

Col. **Thomas S. Rhett**, the gallant Commander of the Richmond defences, met with a very serious accident a few evenings ago, while returning from duty on the outer line. His horse stepped into a hole and fell, the Colonel fell over, and the animal recovering, passed over him, striking and bruising him severely. The Colonel was picked up in an insensible condition by his Adjutant, Lieut. **Howard**, and conveyed to Lieut.-Col. **Lightfoot**'s Headquarters, where he was restored to consciousness and brought into the city. He has been confined to his bed ever since. Col. **Rhett** is a most accomplished gentleman as well as thorough soldier, and the services he has rendered the country as commander of the defences around Richmond, are invaluable. It is to be hoped that he will soon be able to assume his important command.

There is no news here worthy of note. The city is rivaling New-York in wickedness and vice. It is not the same place it was years gone by. *Parvenues*, gamblers, garoters and thieves, with but few exceptions, flourish in the homes of the good and true-hearted Virginians.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—At a recent sale in Macon, Ga., J. F. **Smith** & Co., disposed of a woman of 22 at $1,102; boy Jen, 39, $1,500; Albert, 19, $1,625; Lavina, about the same age, $1,600; Charles, 33, $1,700; Rhody, 31, and 3 children, $3,000; Nancy, 32, and two children, $3,200; Sam, 28, $1,550; Paul, $1,310; Mary, 30, $1,215; Dan, wife and four children, $3,400; Hardy, 29, and described in the advertisement as "a prime fellow," $2,010; Jane, 25, and three children, $2,825.

—When Gen. **Johnston** arrived at Chattanooga, Tenn., a party of persons vehemently called him out for a speech. At last he appeared, and told them he "*would much prefer to see them in the army.*"

—Gen. Mercer, in charge of the defences of Savannah, Ga., has raised a storm by permitting a Kentucky clergyman, now residing in Illinois, to go up to the city under a flag of truce to visit his sister in the interior of the State, who was lying at the point of death.

—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has insisted upon the exemption from conscription of militia officers actually in commission, and has carried his point.

—The City Council of Macon, Ga., has fixed the license to retail spirituous liquors in that city at $10,000.

—Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart transmits to the Treasurer of the Fredericksburgh Relief Fund the sum of $5,406 25, which was contributed by Fitz-Hugh Lee's Brigade.

—A correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* tells the following as the latest story about "Stonewall" **Jackson**: "The night after the battle a council of war was held by Gen. **Lee**, to which all of his Generals of Division were invited. Gen. **Jackson** slept throughout the proceedings, and upon being waked and asked for his opinion, curtly said: 'Drive 'em in the river!—drive 'em in the river!'"

—H. B. **Humphreys** was recently arrested in Thomasville, Ga., having in his possession $200,000 in spurious bank bills. He was brought to Savannah and lodged in jail.

—The proprietors of the Richmond *Enquirer* have bought the Forest Manufacturing Company paper mill, in Wake County, N. C., for $50,000. This is one of the most extensive paper mills in the Confederacy, and the price paid is considered low.

—At an auction sale in Savannah, on Jan. 1, of goods imported by schooner ——, from Nassau, black broadcloth brought $11 to $12 50 per yard; towels, $11 to $13 per dozen; tooth brushes, $20 per dozen; sewing silk, $25 per ℔.; flax thread, assorted, $11 per ℔.; pins, $11 25 per pack; cap and letter paper, $20 to $23; **Coats**' 200 yards spool cotton, $7 25; castor oil, $10 50 per dozen; shoe thread, $12 50 per ℔.; agate buttons, $9 50 per great gross; pearl buttons, $2 25 per gross; gum arabic, $5 50 per ℔.; blue mass, $7 per ℔.; mustard, in cans, $12, &c., &c.

—The Arkansas Legislature has imposed a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for from five to ten years, upon the parties caught trading with the Yankees.

—The following is an extract from a letter received by the Petersburgh *Express* from a lady in Portsmouth: "Gen. **Viele**'s lady is going to govern us as well as her husband. She was coming over on the boat from Norfolk in a carriage on the 27th, and Mrs. **Mercer** and some other ladies were in the cabin, and Mrs. Gen. **Viele** thought that Mrs. **Mercer** was laughing at her, and so she ordered the guards to arrest her."

—Cotton cards are now made in the Georgia State penitentiary at the rate of thirty per day. They sell for six dollars per pair.

—Five or six negroes, belonging to Stonewall **Jackson**, passed South, through Petersburgh, recently.

—Two counties in Texas have offered one thousand negroes for work on the public defences.

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

Result of Free Labor Experiments in Louisiana.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is perfectly apparent to every one that the progress of this rebellion must set free an immense number of negroes, now held as slaves in the Southern States, and the public mind is naturally alive to every circumstance bearing upon the future of the blacks in their new condition. It is, therefore, not out of place to note a few facts of an encouraging character, respecting the operation of a system of free labor, which was inaugurated by Gen. **Butler** in his Department; facts which came to my personal observation during a recent visit to the City of New-Orleans.

This system of free labor has now been tried for months, and its results are alike encouraging to the patriot and philanthropist, as it shows, by the clear light of practical experience that the black man, *free*, will not necessarily become the incubus upon society which is prophesied and dreaded by a large class of people.

The great influx of negroes at the City of New-Orleans, soon after its occupation by our forces, made it necessary, from considerations of humanity and sound policy, that a plan should be immediately devised for their support. Thousands of these fugitives escaped to the city from the populous parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines, comprising one of the richest sugar districts of the State, to seek freedom under the protection of our troops. Their presence, however, only added to the burden, already most onerous, of providing food for the destitute and starving inhabitants of New-Orleans, while their services were really needed upon the plantations, in the culture of the growing crops of sugar-cane and corn. In many cases the owners of these negroes, asserting themselves to be loyal men, followed the fugitives, and demanded their return by the military authorities. There being no Court before which these clashing interests of laborer and employer could be taken for adjudication, the following agreement was proposed by Gen. **Butler** as a temporary measure, in the hope of doing justice, and serving the best interests of all concerned:

An agreement entered into between the Planters, loyal citizens of the United States, in the Parish of St. Bernard and Plaquemines, in the State of Louisiana, and the civil and military authorities of the United States in said State.

Whereas, Many of the persons held to service and labor, have left their masters and claimants and have come to the City of New-Orleans and to the camps of the Army of the Gulf, and are claiming to be emancipated and free;

And whereas, these men and women are in a destitute condition;

And whereas, it is clearly the duty by law as well as in humanity, of the United States to provide them with food and clothing, and to employ them in some useful occupation;

And whereas, It is necessary that the crop of cane and cereals now growing and approaching maturity in said parishes shall be preserved, and the levees repaired and strengthened against floods;

And whereas, The planters claim that these persons are still held to service and labor, and of right ought to labor for their masters, and the ruin of their crops and plantations will happen if deprived of such services;

And whereas, These conflicting rights and claims cannot immediately be determined by any tribunals now existing in the State of Louisiana.

In order, therefore, to preserve the rights of all parties, as well those of the planters as of the persons claimed as held to service and labor, and claiming their freedom, and those of the United States,

It is agreed and determined that the United States will employ all the persons heretofore held to labor on the several plantations in the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines, belonging to loyal citizens, as they have heretofore been employed and as nearly as may be under the charge of the loyal planters and overseers of said parishes, and other necessary directions.

The United States will authorize or provide suitable guards and patrols to preserve order and prevent crime in the said parishes.

The planters shall pay for the services of each able bodied male person, ten (10) dollars per month, three (3) of which may be expended for necessary clothing, and for each woman seven (7) dollars, and for each child above the age of ten (10) years and under the age of sixteen (16) years, the sum of five (5) dollars, all the persons above the age of sixteen years being considered as men and women for the purpose of labor.

Planters shall furnish suitable and proper food for each of these laborers, and take care of them, and furnish proper medicines in case of sickness.

The planters shall also suitably provide for all the persons incapacitated by sickness or age for labor, bearing the relation of parent, child or wife of the laborer so laboring for him.

Ten hours each day shall be a day's labor, and any extra hours during which the laborer may be called by the necessities of the occasion to work, shall be reckoned as so much toward another day's labor. Twenty-six days of ten hours each shall be deemed a month's labor except in the month of December, when twenty days shall make a month's labor. It shall be the duty of the overseer to keep a true and exact account of the time of labor of each person, and any wrong or inaccuracy therein shall forfeit a month's pay to the person so wronged.

No cruel or corporal punishment shall be inflicted by any one upon the persons so laboring, or upon his or her relatives, but any insubordination or refusal to perform suitable labor, or other crime or offence, shall be at once reported to the Provost-Marshal for the District, and punishment suitable for the offence shall be inflicted under his orders, preferably imprisonment in darkness on bread and water.

This arrangement to continue at the pleasure of the United States.

If any planter of the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines refuses to enter into this arrangement or remains a disloyal citizen, the persons claimed to be held to service by him, may hire themselves to any loyal planter, or the United States may elect to carry on his plantation by their own agents, and other persons than those thus claimed may be hired by any planter at his election.

It is expressly understood and agreed that this agreement shall not be held to affect, after its termination, the legal rights of either master or slave, but that the question of freedom or Slavery is to be determined by considerations wholly outside of the provisions of this contract—provided, always, that the abuse by any master or overseer of any person laboring under the provisions of this contract shall, after trial and adjudication by the military or other Courts, emancipate the person so abused.

This comprehensive plan was at first fruitful of dissatisfaction. On the one hand, the negroes feared that by returning to their plantations they returned to their old condition of bondage, and on the other the planters found it unpleasant as well to their pride as to their purses, to employ laborers at wages upon whose services they believed themselves to have a lien, without paying therefor. With proper explanations, the natural fear of the colored men was dispelled, and their masters had to accept the alternative of paying the wages, or suffering the total loss of their crops. And how did this experiment work? To the utter surprise of everybody, and especially of the masters, these negroes, who had before required the spur of the driver's lash to urge them to industry, now, under the incentive of wages, small and scanty as was the sum fixed upon, went to work willingly, and *with a degree of energy which had never been witnessed in former times.* This, too, upon plantations where they had passed years of laborious toil without reward. Under the paid system, on every plantation, the sugar was manufactured more rapidly than during any previous season—the same number of negroes, with the same machinery, producing a hogshead and a half more of sugar each day than under the old system. This testimony comes from **Zunt**'s plantation, in Plaquemine Parish, and is concurred in by the proprietors and overseers of hundreds of other plantations in the Parishes of St. Bernard and La Fourche. Indeed, after a season's experience of free labor, its advantages over coercive labor have been so fully demonstrated, that a few of the planters whose loyalty is beyond question, have no hesitation in stating that if the Government of the United States, for any reason, refuses to emancipate their negroes, they themselves will do it and profit by the operation. These are cheering utterances from men who have been educated to look upon the "peculiar institution" of the South as a political and social necessity; and have only been led to see the error of their opinion by this free labor experiment. Some may cavil at the successful result of the free labor system, upon the ground that the negroes have no earnest realization of their freedom; that, amid the associations of their former lives, they work as before from fear of the lash, and, if left to themselves, would indulge in the idleness to which they are said to be predisposed. I think, however, that such a cavil would be groundless. Every effort was made to impress the blacks with the fact that they were free. That they understood this, and acted upon it, is shown by a circumstance that occurred in La Fourche Parish a few weeks since. The overseer of a plantation, who still thought that he retained the despotic power which he had been accustomed to wield over the negroes, attempted to whip a field hand for leaving his task to get a drink of water, contrary to order. This, the other negroes would not permit, and their owner, the proprietor of the plantation, siding with the overseer, attempted to have the punishment enforced. Finding threats failed to intimidate, both he and the overseer produced pistols, and discharged them at the crowd. After the ammunition of the angry white men was exhausted, and no injury had happened to any one, the negroes rushed upon them, and—what sacrilege!—having bound them with cords, conducted them before Gen. **Weitzel**. His judgment, after hearing both sides of the story, was that the negroes had done no wrong.

From all that I saw and heard, I am glad to believe that free black labor in Louisiana can be made more profitable than slave labor. Certainly such is the conclusion to which Gen. **Butler**, and all his officers who inquired into the matter have arrived, and in this opinion, after the operation of the system for a single season, under the least favorable circumstances every unprejudiced loyal planter expresses his concurrence.

H. J. WINSER.

An Appeal from an Officer of the Army to the Country.

Headquarters, Second Division, Second Corps,
Near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 1, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The critical state of our Government, just at this juncture, has induced me to risk being misinterpreted, and set before you some of the feelings and thoughts of an officer in the field, who yearns for the welfare of his country. Sometimes I hear, "there is apathy at home amongst a large class;" then, "that the disloyal are gaining over to themselves this apathetic class;" that "very many even rejoice at our failures;" that "thousands are crying for '*peace*,' '*peace*,' at all events." What does all this mean? What does it portend? I have left my precious family and offered myself to my country; gone to the threatened points, breasted the storm, and thrown every obstruction I could in the way of the enemy, and am still facing him; but what boots it if there is no support from home; if there is nothing but indifference or open opposition there? Why struggle on and wet this soil with our blood if there is no love of country among our people? Let the enemy come in like a whirlwind. Let the Cities of Philadelphia and New-York be turned over to pillage. Let all the horrors of a desolating war sweep over the thickly populated districts of the Western and Middle States, then perhaps, by-and-by, our good people will wake up to a sense of their sinful selfishness and folly. Peace! There is no peace. God will not give us peace till we conquer it. We may change the theatre of the war, but we can have no peace, short of the destruction of our country. From infancy I have been taught to love my country and to love freedom. At times I have been able to apologize for Slavery, but have always felt that it was a blot upon us. Now must I sacrifice my country to save Slavery? The rebels might have enjoyed their darling institution awhile longer, but they would not have it so; they might still, perhaps, preserve a transitory remnant by promptly yielding to law and returning to allegiance, but this they will not do. Let us out with it; we have no alternative; we must destroy Slavery root and branch; we must do it in order to "*subjugate*" the persistent enemy of republican Government. God grant us the strength and stamina to meet the issue boldly. If we do not he will bring us to it by chastening and scourging. This is a hard duty—a terrible, a solemn duty; but it is a duty. I am not prepared to see this Government destroyed; not willing to give my children anarchy and shame for an inheritance; not ready for a patched up peace that will cause the land to be again drenched in blood in a few short years. Neither am I satisfied at the prospect of a border that five hundred thousand troops could not more than half man. No, we will bear our own burdens and not bequeath them to our children. While I have a corporal's guard to lead I will lead them against the enemy of my country.

Mr. Editor, you are a writer. This is your business. Work, work—destroy this fatal apathy—convince the faint-hearted of their hopeless folly, and root out the insidious, poisonous plants of disloyalty that are growing up in the shape of partisan opposition to the Government.

Yours truly,
V. V. HOWARD, Brig.-Gen. Vols.

A Liberal Contribution from Abroad.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

Permit me, through your columns, to call public attention to a striking act of charity and enlightened sympathy with our national struggle.

I have received, through Messrs. **Stearns, Hobart** & Co., of Bombay, the sum of one thousand dollars, the gift of a Hindoo gentleman of that city, **Karsandas Madhavadas**, with a request that it may be given for the relief of some family which has suffered in this war.

I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of **Karsandas Madhavadas** at Bombay, in 1860, at the house of Mr. **Stearns**, and received from him kind attentions. I found him a student of English and American history and literature, and deeply interested in the advancement of liberal institutions and of freedom in the social systems of mankind. Feeling deeply that our contest is one of the climacteric struggles for the preservation and dignity of free popular social systems among the dynasties of the world, he has desired to testify his feeling by this contribution, which he very modestly rates.

In appropriating this gift, I have had the benefit of suggestions from His Excellency the Governor, and from his Council, to whom he submitted the subject as persons acquainted with all parts of the Commonwealth, and from **William Gray**, Esq., and Hon. **Lorenzo Sabine**, of the "Massachusetts Soldiers' Fund," and from others. I have felt the difficulty and delicacy of making a decision, and have, at last, taken the responsibility of dividing the sum equally, and giving it, at this season of kindly offerings, to two families. One is the family of a teacher, who sent his two sons, and they were his only sons, to the war, educated and promising youths, officers in Massachusetts regiments, one of whom was killed at Antietam, and the other died of fever, leaving their father with a family of six daughters. The other family is the widow and very young children of a Major of artillery, a field and staff officer, who have lost in him their only means of support. One of these families are American, and Protestants, the other Irish, and Roman Catholics.

I cannot think that I am calling undue notice to this transaction. It is certainly something to arrest our attention, and worthy of serious reflection, that from a people as antipodal to us in everything else as in geographical position, there should come out this act of sympathy and encouragement. It seems as if the tide of philanthropic missions were flowing backward. An obvious lesson is one of stimulus to us, and of reproach to all who allow themselves to sympathize with a political system founded on the compelled and permanent degradation of a race; but it is no less a rebuke to slowness in appreciating, and dullness in feeling the dignity and paramount claims of this contest, whether manifested in Europe or among ourselves.

I am happy in being able to convey to this noble-hearted foreigner assurances not only of the gratitude of the recipients of his gift, but of the respect and good will that have been called forth toward him in this community.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD H. DANA, Jr.

Boston, Jan. 6, 1863.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Investigation of Events Preceding the Second Battle of Bull Run.

Testimony of Col. Schriver—Maj.-Gen. Meade—Important Military Correspondence.

FORTIETH DAY.

Washington, D. C., Saturday, Jan. 10, 1863.

Examination of Col. E. Schriver, Chief of Gen. McDowell's Staff, resumed.—On the 28th of August I was generally in company with Gen. McDowell, marching with his headquarters and his corps from Buckland Mills in the direction of Manassas Junction. I have already alluded to the delay in the movement of the corps in this direction, on account of the road being blocked by wagons, by troops not going forward who were to take the advance, &c. After the march was resumed there was some cannonading by the enemy, which was both heard and felt. Sometime in the afternoon there were orders received from Gen. Pope, which caused a change in the direction of the march of the corps.

These were the orders (reads:)

Headquarters Army of Virginia,
Manassas Junction, Aug. 28, 1862—1:20 P. M.

Major-Gen. McDowell: I sent you a dispatch, a few minutes ago, directing you to move on Gum Spring, to intercept Jackson. Since then I have received your note of this morning. I will this evening push forward Reno to Gainesville, and follow with Heintzelman, unless there is a large force of the enemy at Centreville, which I do not believe. Ascertain, if you can, about this. I do not wish you to carry out the order to proceed to Gum Spring, if you consider it too hazardous; but I will support you in any way you suggest, by pushing forward from Manassas Junction across the Turnpike. Jackson has a large train, which should certainly be captured. Give me your views fully. You know the country much better than I do. Come no further in this direction with your command, but fall back what has advanced thus far.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

Headquarters Manassas Junction, Aug. 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell: The enemy is reported in force on the other side of Bull Run, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, as also near Centreville. I have ordered Sigel to march upon Centreville immediately, as also Kearney and Reno. I will advance Hooker as reserve. Please march immediately with your command directly upon Centreville, from where you are.

(Signed) JNO. POPE, Maj.-Gen. Com'd'g.

Instructions were immediately given for the execution of this last order, the two orders being received about the same time, and the headquarters were then moved over to Reynolds' Division, which we accompanied for some time, they finally getting on the road for Sudley Springs, and the headquarters proceeding for Gen. Pope's headquarters at Manassas Junction. The first order was received a very short time before the second order, and instructions in obedience to it were prepared, but not published, because of the countermand in the second order from Gen. Pope. Gen. King was turned right up toward the Warrenton Turnpike, and directed to advance on that road, and Reynolds was put on the Sudley Springs Road, passing through Haymarket. I cannot accurately define the relative position of King's and Reynolds' Divisions, at the time this order was given. Gen. McDowell did not find Gen. Pope at Manassas Junction. From Manassas Junction Gen. McDowell went north in the direction of the cannonading spoken of, which cannonading was the reason of his going in that way. It was dark when we left Manassas on the 28th, and, thinking to take a near cut over fields, &c., we lost our way in a measure, in endeavoring to find Reynolds' Division, which we failed to do. About midnight, having passed Bethlehem Church, Gen. McDowell and Staff laid down in the neighborhood of some of Gen. Sigel's people whom we found bivouacked on our route. At the break of day in the morning, we set out to join Gen. Reynolds' Division, the whereabouts of which we had meanwhile ascertained. We found Reynolds' Division at a place called Conrad's, (which is nearer to the pike than marked on the map,) and here we learned of the fight that Gen. King had the night before. We learned here also, that King's and Ricketts' Divisions had gone to Manassas Junction. Gen. McDowell, after leaving Reynolds' Division, went to "Lear House," near Manassas Junction; and I think his instructions to Reynolds were to support Gen. Sigel in anything which he might undertake to do in the quarter in which he was. Gen. McDowell went to Manassas Junction for the purpose of joining the divisions of his corps which were there. I do not recollect what he said to Gen. Reynolds respecting the disposition of those divisions of his corps.

After reaching Manassas Junction, Gen. McDowell directed his divisions on the road to follow Fitz-John Porter's Corps, which was marching in the direction of Gainesville, by the Bethlehem Church road. He then proceeded himself with his staff to the front until he reached the headquarters of Gen. Porter.

The following is an order received by Gen. McDowell on the 29th of August:

Headquarters Army of Virginia,
Centreville, Aug. 29, 1862.

Gens. McDowell and Porter: You will please move forward with your joint commands toward Gainesville. I sent Gen. Porter written orders to that effect an hour and a half ago. Heintzelman, Sigel and Reno are moving on the Warrenton turnpike, and must now be not far from Gainesville. I desire that as soon as communication is established between this force and your own, the whole command shall halt. It may be necessary to fall back behind Bull Run at Centreville to-night; I presume it will be so on account of our supplies. I have sent no orders of any description to Ricketts, and none to interfere in any way with the movements of McDowell's troops, except what I sent by his Aid-de-Camp last night, which were to hold his position on the Warrenton pike, until the troops from here should fall on the enemy's flank and rear. I know not even Ricketts' position, as I have not been able to find out where Gen. McDowell was until a late hour this morning. Gen. McDowell will take immediate steps to communicate with Gen. Ricketts, and instruct him to rejoin the other divisions of his corps as soon as practicable. If any considerable advantages are to be gained by departing from this order, it will not be strictly carried out. One thing must be held in view; that the troops must occupy a position from which they can reach Bull Run to-night or by morning. The indications are that the whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction, at a pace that will bring them here by to-morrow night or the next day. My own headquarters will, for the present, be with Heintzelman's Corps, or at this place.

(Signed,) JNO. POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

Gen. McDowell, after leaving Gen. Porter, went over to the right of the headquarters of Gen. Porter and after that I parted with him for a while, and rejoined him at or near Bethlehem Church, where King's Division was. It was then pretty well advanced in the day. Gen. McDowell directed Gens. King and Ricketts to march on the Sudley Springs road.

Questions by the Court—I can't answer positively what time it was on the morning of the 28th that we heard and felt the cannonading of the enemy; but think it was about noon. The cannonading was to our left, but where, I do not know. We were near the Warrenton pike. I do not recollect any other means that Gen. McDowell took to ascertain the position of this cannonading, except going out himself to ascertain, which he did. I do not now know that Jackson's forces had, during the preceding night or morning, advanced along the Warrenton turnpike in threatening proximity. I do not now know where Jackson's force was at the time of the cannonading above mentioned. I do not know whether Gen. McDowell gave any directions for the sending of any force in the direction of the point from which the cannonading proceeded or not. I do not know anything about the position or numbers of Jackson's force at that time. I was informed that Jackson and Longstreet were separated, but I did not know the strength of Jackson; I was informed that Longstreet had been driven back, and thus separated from Jackson. When Gen. McDowell was not with his command he was at the headquarters of Gen. Pope, and I presume, (if I did not hear him say so,) he went there to confer with Gen. Pope. Undoubtedly Gen. McDowell could have ordered his divisions from Manassas Junction without going there himself. Messages might have been sent to that effect.

Lieut.-Col. (late Major) Tilman recalled by Gen. McDowell—I was with Gen. McDowell on the 28th of August last. Soon after passing Gainesville, Gen. McDowell and Staff turned to the left and passed by the rear of Gen. Sigel's corps, the head of which had turned to the right along the railroad—Gen. McDowell throwing out skirmishers to the right and left and front along the turnpike, Gen. McDowell advanced over the pike, followed at some little distance by the head of Gen. Reynolds' column. Arriving at a point a little to the east of where the road to Manassas intersects the turnpike, a horseman approached to within about three-quarters of a mile of our front, stopping in the pike on the crest of a hill. Halting his Staff and escort, Gen. McDowell sent forward a small party, under Capt. Hayden, to see what was meant by this demonstration. Capt. Hayden returned and reported a small body of the enemy immediately over the hill where the horseman approached. About this time, the head of Gen. Reynolds' column approached to where Gen. McDowell and Staff were halted, when the enemy opened artillery fire from the crest of the hill. Gen. Reynolds deployed to the left, brought up a rifled battery and in a few moments silenced the enemy's guns. I have no means of knowing exactly at what time this skirmish took place—should say it was about noon. I have no personal knowledge of the numbers and character of the enemy engaged on this occasion only what I obtained from Capt. Hayden's report as to the nature of the fire and the ease with which the enemy were driven away. I am very sure that, according to Capt. Hayden's report, the enemy did not have more than two guns. Soon after the firing ceased I heard Gen. McDowell, who had been near by all the time, direct Gen. Reynolds to send out skirmishers, under cover of the woods on each side of the turnpike, and ascertain the strength and character of the enemy, and I know that not long after, Gen. Reynolds' Division advanced to or beyond the point which the enemy occupied in the morning at the time the firing took place. The firing spoken of was a very inconsiderable affair, not more than a dozen of shells being thrown by the enemy. I recollect that a mounted officer came up to Gen. McDowell about the time—I think soon after the firing ceased—and stated that his command was to the right and in front of the position that we occupied at that moment, which would be to the southeast of us. I got the impression, from his description, that he was nearly abreast of the enemy. He said that he had been then some time observing the enemy, keeping out of sight as much as possible himself, to prevent their shelling him, and I feel quite sure he stated that the enemy's force consisted of a section of a battery and a small support of infantry.

The Court adjourned until Monday, at 11 o'clock.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

Washington, D. C., Monday, Jan. 12, 1863.

Major-Gen. Meade called by Gen. McDowell.—Questions by Gen. McDowell.—I saw Gen. Sigel early on the morning of the 29th of August, before there was any movement of the troops on that morning. This was at his headquarters on the field, at the Robinson House. I was on that occasion the senior officer present of Reynolds' Division—at least I supposed myself to be such. I reported to Gen. Sigel that, in the absence of my superior officer, Gen. Reynolds, who had left the command the night previous, and had not returned, and as I did not know whether he had been captured by the enemy or lost his way, that I had come to report to him my command and my position, and ascertain his position, and what he was going to do, and ask his advice what I should do, until some officer superior to both of us should arrive—either Gen. McDowell or Gen. Pope.

Questions by the Court—I do not know of any instructions having been left with any other officer of the division in regard to its management in case of the absence of Gen. Reynolds. Supposing that the command devolved upon me as the senior officer present, when Gen. Reynolds did not return, I assumed the responsibility of the command. I was at the head of Gen. Reynolds' column on the morning of the 28th, on the march from Buckland Mills in the direction of Gainesville. After passing Gainsville, just before reaching Groveton, a battery or section of a battery was opened by the enemy from the heights that lead by Groveton, at long range, at the head of my column. One shell took effect, I think killing three and wounding four persons. My Brigade was halted and deployed on the open ground to the left of the pike, and a rifle battery was put in position, and opened on the enemy's battery. After a few shots from our battery, the enemy withdrew, or at least stopped firing. The only force of the enemy that I saw was a few horsemen that made their appearance during the firing. Measures were then taken to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, and ascertain their character and force. The result of their reconnoissance I did not learn, as my brigade was moved off across the country in the direction of Manassas Junction, by way of Bethlehem Church. I knew that two divisions of Gen. McDowell's Corps—Gen. Ricketts' and Gen. King's—were on the Warrenton turnpike, in our rear, and I knew it must have been one of these divisions that was engaged in the fighting that we heard going on in that direction. I must confess that I at first thought that the movement of Gen. McDowell in the direction of Manassas Junction, with his whole force, when we thought we had evidence that the enemy was in large force at Groveton, was injudicious; but I was afterward satisfied that the demonstration that was made upon my column from the direction of Groveton, was for the purpose of delaying us from marching in the opposite direction, and it did have that effect, in a measure. I knew nothing personally of Ricketts' Division, except that it was in our rear; I knew nothing of its being at Thoroughfare Gap for the purpose of meeting Longstreet.

Question—Would the fact that Ricketts was at Thoroughfare Gap to prevent the approach of Longstreet, render the march of Gen. McDowell, with the rest of his forces, to Manassas, more or less injudicious, in your opinion, after the demonstration made against him, in the morning, from the direction of Groveton?

Gen. McDowell offered the following objection in writing to the question.

Objection—"I beg to submit that the opinion of the witness on the construction of orders, or on any *matter actually before the Court*, should not be asked; for, of this the Court is to be the judge. That he should only be asked an opinion based on facts which he himself knew, and from which he drew his opinion, as a collective judgment, and which basis of opinion is not possessed by the Court. The witness says he knows nothing of the movements of Ricketts' Division."

The Court was then cleared, and after a short secret session, the doors were opened, and the decision announced that the objection be sustained.

Examination of Witness Continued by the Court—If Jackson had been in the direction of Groveton, I presume that the result of Gen. McDowell's marching in that direction with his force, instead of toward Manassas, would have been to bring on an engagement, the result of which would have depended on circumstances. The enemy on the 28th of August seemed to be in force on the heights to the right of Groveton. I do not know whether it was Jackson's force that was there or not.

Court adjourned.

Important Testimony of Maj.-Gen. Pope.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.

Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1863.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Gen. McDowell's Staff, recalled for a moment by the Court—Gen. McDowell moved his troops from Gainesville to Bethlehem, in the usual form of a marching column—by fours. I was not with the column so as to be able to answer how the brigades succeeded each other, whether over the same ground or otherwise, neither do I know of any other officer of the staff present who is able to give the information.

Maj.-Gen. John Pope called by Gen. McDowell.—*Question by Gen. McDowell.*—What command did you exercise in the campaign in Virginia last Summer?

Answer—I commanded the Army of Virginia.

Q.—Please state, as fully as you can, everything concerning the battle of Cedar Run, or Slaughter's Mountain, on the 9th of August, which will show under what circumstances Gen. McDowell's troops were sent forward and brought into action on that day. Whether or not Gen. McDowell fully complied with your orders concerning the movement and disposition of his troops; and how it happened that Gen. Banks' corps sustained alone, until driven back, the engagement on the afternoon and evening of that day?

A.—In order that my statement may be fully understood, it will be necessary for me to describe the positions of the army corps and divisions of that army a day or two previous to that battle, and the movements that were made up to the time of its occurrence. On the 6th of August, the troops were distributed as follows: Sigel's Corps at Sperryville; Banks' Corps at Little Washington; with Crawford's Brigade, of that corps occupying Culpepper Court-house, and Rickett's Division, of McDowell's Corps, on the march from Warrenton to Culpepper Court-house. The disposition of the cavalry to cover the front of the army, on that day, and until they were driven in by the advance of Jackson's forces, were as follows: Five regiments of cavalry, under Brig.-Gen. Buford, occupied Madison Court-house, with their advance pickets thrown forward to the line of the Rapidan, and extending westward from Burnett's Ford, on that river, to the base of the Blue Ridge; Bayard, with four regiments of cavalry, was in the neighborhood of Rapidan Station, with his pickets along that river as far east as Raccoon Ford, and connecting with Gen. Buford's pickets on his right at Burnett's Ford. From Bayard's left, at Raccoon Ford, to the forks of the Rappahannock above Falmouth, the river was lined with cavalry pickets. Between Gens. Buford and Bayard, and on the summit of Thoroughfare Mountain, was established a signal station, which overlooked the whole country as far south as Orange Court-house, eight or nine miles south of the Rapidan. From these cavalry forces and the signal station on Thoroughfare Mountain I received frequent and full reports of the movements of the enemy. In rear of Gen. Buford and at the crossing of Robinson River, by the road from Madison Court-house to Sperryville, I had instructed Gen. Sigel to post a brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery, as a support to Buford's Cavalry in front of him. Matters stood thus on the 6th of August. I instructed Gen. Banks to move forward from Little Washington on the morning of the 7th of August, and to take post where the turnpike from Sperryville to Culpepper Court-house crosses Hazel River, so that on the 7th of August, the infantry and artillery forces of the Army of Virginia were assembled along the stone turnpike from Sperryville to Culpepper Court-house. On that day, the 7th, I reviewed the corps of Gen. Sigel at Sperryville, and remained at that place until four o'clock in the afternoon of that day. During the whole of this day reports were coming in of movements of the enemy toward the Rapidan from the direction of Gordonsville, portions of his forces having crossed the Rapidan during that day. I reached Culpepper Court-house early on the morning of the 8th of August, where I found Rickett's Division, of McDowell's corps, and Crawford's Brigade, of Banks' corps, which latter had been for some days in occupation of that place. By ten or eleven o'clock on the morning of the 8th it became clear that the enemy had crossed the Rapidan in heavy force, and was advancing both upon Culpepper and Madison Court-house. My whole force at that time numbered about 30,000 men. It having been considered by the authorities in Washington not judicious to remove King's Division of McDowell's corps from Fredericksburgh, my instructions required me also to be very careful not to allow the enemy to interpose between myself and Fredericksburgh, to which point the forces from the Peninsula were to be brought. During the 8th of August, or at least during the earlier part of that day, it was uncertain whether the main force of the enemy was marching upon Sperryville or upon Culpepper. In either case, I considered it proper to concentrate my forces in the direction of Culpepper, in order constantly to be interposed between the enemy and the lower fords of the Rappahannock. I accordingly sent orders to Banks to move forward to Culpepper Court-house, and to Sigel to move forward to the same place with all speed. Banks arrived at Culpepper in due season, but, to my surprise, I received a note from Gen. Sigel dated at Sperryville, about half-past six o'clock in the evening, acknowledging the receipt of my order, and asking me by what road he should come to Culpepper. As there was but one road, and that a broad stone turnpike that led directly from Sperryville to Culpepper, I was at a loss to know how Gen. Sigel could entertain any doubt on the subject. This doubt of Gen. Sigel delayed his arrival at Culpepper several hours. When the reports began to come in from Gen. Bayard that the enemy was advancing upon him, and that his cavalry was forced to retire, I advanced Crawford's Brigade of Bank's Corps to observe the enemy, to support Bayard in holding the enemy in check, and in determining his force and movements as far as possible; Ricketts' Division of McDowell's Corps, was on the same day, Aug. 8, moved to a point two and a half or three miles south of Culpepper, and near the place where the road from Madison Court-house to Culpepper comes into the road from Burrett's Ford to Culpepper. Early in the morning of the 9th, I received information from Gen. Buford at Madison Court-house, that the enemy was on his right, on his left, and partly in his rear, and that he was retreating toward Sperryville. On the morning of the 9th, also, I pushed Banks forward with his corps, to join the brigade of that corps which had gone to the front the day previous. Gen. Banks was instructed by me to move his corps to the position occupied by that brigade, and to take up a strong position there to check the advance of the enemy. This instruction was in a personal interview with Gen. Banks at my headquarters at Culpepper. I told Gen. Banks that if the enemy advanced to attack him, he should push his skirmishers well to the front, and notify me immediately, it being my wish to gain all the time possible to concentrate all our forces at Culpepper Court-house. Gen. Banks' corps at that time, according to his consolidated report transmitted to me a few days previously, numbered something over 12,000, infantry and artillery, and this I understood to be the strength of his corps when he was pushed to the front. Three miles in the rear of the position which I expected him to occupy was Ricketts' Division, of McDowell's Corps. Desultory artillery firing was kept up all day on the 9th, during which time I received a number of reports from Gen. Banks, in none of which did he consider that the enemy was in any great force in front of him. In one of his notes, dated about three o'clock in the day, he mentioned that the enemy was displaying his cavalry ostentatiously; that he had seen no considerable body of infantry, and that he did not believe that they intended to attack. The notes received I have, and can submit them to the Court, if they desire to put them on the record. The last note of Gen. Banks that I received was dated about five o'clock. He stated therein that the skirmishers were approaching each other, but did not intimate that he expected any engagement, or ask for any assistance. Before I received the note, however, the artillery firing had become so rapid and continuous that I feared a general engagement was going on, or might be brought on at any moment. I therefore instructed Gen. McDowell to push forward Ricketts' Division as rapidly as possible to the field, and went forward myself with the division, leaving behind me, in Culpepper, the whole corps of Sigel, with orders to push forward as soon as possible to the field. Gen. McDowell was in nowise responsible for anything connected with these movements, but in all respects carried out my instructions faithfully and zealously. I do not know that the question requires anything further from me. Gen. McDowell was under my immediate observation near the conclusion of the battle of Cedar Mountain, at the time he put his troops in action, on Banks' right. His conduct throughout was gallant and efficient. I accompanied the Third Army Corps from Warrenton to the Rappahannock on the 23d of August. On the 22d, 23d, 24th, and part of the 25th, my headquarters were with those of Gen. McDowell. The disposition of his corps were made by my order on those days, and were under my immediate observation. When we commenced the movement from Warrenton to the Sulphur Springs, on the 23d of August, it was on information that large forces of the enemy had crossed the Rappahannock in the neighborhood of Waterloo Bridge. The water having risen eight feet in the Rappahannock on the 22d, I purposed to throw my whole force rapidly upon whatever forces of the enemy might be on the south side of the river, hoping to crush them before they would be able to recross. Gen. Sigel was instructed to push forward to Waterloo Bridge. I told him that I would push forward McDowell's corps from Warrenton to join him, if necessary, near Waterloo Bridge. But on the 24th I had a strong reconnoissance of Waterloo Bridge, under Gen. Buford, from Warrenton, and he reported to me, in the afternoon, that there was no enemy on the north side of the river, and that he had fired the bridge at Waterloo. I consequently immediately informed Gen. Sigel of the whole of these facts; that I was sure there was no enemy between him and Waterloo, and that I did not consider it necessary to push McDowell any further in that direction. As soon as the advance of Gen. Sigel's corps reached Waterloo, Gen. Buford took post, with all his cavalry, on his right, picketing the river several miles above Waterloo. I make this explanation to show why the corps of Gen. McDowell was not ordered to Waterloo Bridge, as had been stated to Sigel would be the case on the 24th. Having by this order of the President been placed in command of an army, the Commanders of the corps of which were my seniors in rank, my position was embarrassing, and likely to lead to unkind feelings between myself and the Commanders of the army corps. I am gratified to be able to here bear testimony to the zeal, the energy, the ability and the cordial sympathy of Gen. McDowell from the first to the last day of the campaign in Virginia. In my judgment, he has merited and should receive the gratitude of his country and the approbation of his countrymen.

FROM TRENTON, N. J.

Mr. Holsman's Peace Resolutions—The Election of Mr. Wall as United States Senator—Mr. Field as United States District Judge—The Retirement of Gov. Olden, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863.

The Peace resolutions introduced into the Senate, on Tuesday, by Mr. HOLSMAN, and made the special order for the 22d inst., form the engrossing topic of conversation and discussion in Trenton. The resolutions are generally admitted to be drawn under the direction of the New-York politicians, whose scheme for forcing New-Jersey into the humiliating position of first showing the white feather, was ventilated a short time since by Mr. JAMES BROOKS, of New-York. Many Democrats denounce the scheme with great bitterness, but after the exhibition of the power of party drill in giving coherence to that party furnished by the election of JAMES W. WALL, as Senator, it may be well doubted whether, when the test of a vote comes, they will refuse to jump with the bellwethers. To show how some men have changed their views, it is only necessary to state that on last Fourth of July it was proposed by some of the party leaders to invite the "political martyr," WALL, to deliver the oration to the citizens of Newark; this scheme was so resolutely opposed by many Democrats, that it was quietly dropped. Now, Democrats all through the State hail his election to the Senate with acclamations of joy, while, if there be any dissenters, they have not the nerve to raise their protest. Men, who ought to know, are confident that the resolutions referred to will not pass, a confidence which every patriot would be glad to share.

An unusual number of bills have been introduced for so early a period in the session. In the House, on Wednesday, Mr. PERRY introduced a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to report what legislation is necessary to prevent the immigration of negroes freed under the President's Proclamation. The resolution was lost at the morning session, but after joint meeting was resuscitated and passed, 40 to 17—a party vote.

The nomination of Hon. R. S. FIELD for United States District Judge, is received by the Republicans with the liveliest satisfaction, and by the Democrats with corresponding chagrin. That the President could not have made a worthier selection all candid men admit. Mr. FIELD's reputation for legal acumen and purity of character is well known and appreciated in New-Jersey, and the shameful abuse with which he has been followed by Democratic presses since his appointment to the Senatorship has excited the disgust of all respectable men.

The retirement of Gov. OLDEN from office occasions general regret. Under his eminently skillful and prudent management, the financial position of the State has been improved very materially, the State debt having been reduced the last year over $60,000, and now being, for the first time in several years, within the limit imposed by the Constitution. The promptness with which New-Jersey has met every call of the Government for troops is also regarded as due in no small degree to Gov. OLDEN's patriotism and energy. The closing remarks in the Governor's recent message are most admirably conceived, and the severe rebuke he administers to the disorganizing plotters who are endeavoring to disgrace New-Jersey by abject and futile "peace" overtures to rebels in arms, is most timely and effective. Gov. PARKER will do wisely if he shapes his official course by the lofty and patriotic key-note struck by his predecessor.

Great preparations are making for the inauguration of JOEL PARKER, Governor elect, which takes place on Tuesday next, the 20th inst. There will be an imposing display of military, and as excursion tickets, at reduced rates, will be sold on all the railroads, a great crowd is expected. The inaugural address of the new Governor is awaited with great anxiety, as he is expected to indicate the general course he intends to pursue in relation to the war and other vital questions. Gov. PARKER is believed to be honest and well meaning, but there are those who fear that he lacks the decision of character necessary to enable him to take a high and patriotic stand against the unprecedented pressure which is being brought to bear upon him from all quarters.

Message of Gov. Olden.

Gov. OLDEN'S valedictory message is astoundingly brief. It would occupy but one and a half columns of the TIMES if it were printed in full. The receipts of the Treasury last year were $278,157, and the disbursements $186,073, leaving a balance on the 1st inst. of $92,084. The ordinary debts amounted to $168,504, which, after deducting the cash on hand, leaves a balance due of only $76,420.

The above does not include the account of war expenses. Our indebtedness on that account is $1,106,070, for which bonds amounting to $971,100 were issued, and $405,870 are due by the several banks. The latter amount will be more than paid by the cash on hand, and taxes due from the counties. The State expenses for the present year, he says, may be raised partly by collecting the sum due from the United States, ($317,796,) and the balance by a further issue of State bonds. A State tax of $100,000 is recommended to pay the interest on the bonds issued, and to further secure a sinking fund for the payment of the principal.

Of National affairs, he says:

"Reviewing the part taken by New-Jersey during the life-struggle in which the nation has been engaged, her sons have cause for gratulation and thankfulness. Among the first to respond when requisitions were made for volunteers; no sooner was drafting ordered, when more than were needed of her gallant men promptly stepped forward, 'taking their lives in their hands,' and marched cheerfully to the field, to battle for the right. Their courage has been no meteor flash, gazed on admiringly, beautiful to behold, yet evanescent and barren of results, but in every engagement in which they were found, they have steadily and unflinchingly borne their part in 'the fore front of the hottest battle,' where, living or dying, they have fully sustained the fairly won and highly prized reputation of 'The Jersey Blues.' At Roanoke, Newbern and Kinston, Williamsburgh, Gaines' Mill and Manasses, at Cedar Mountain, Crampton Pass, Antietam and Fredericksburgh, wherever they met the foe, the New-Jersey regiments and brigades have proven themselves worthy descendants of honored sires. Blood of priceless value has been poured out, the throbbing of noble hearts stilled, and we left mourning such 'the like of whom we scarce can hope to look upon again.' Bravery and endurance in this contest have been confined to no grade or position; from the lamented Maj.-Gen. KEARNY to the stripling drummer-boy, New-Jersey has reason to glory in her sons. Thus far in the history of this war, her record is without stain—so may it ever be!

It is not, however, enough that our brethren in arms so undauntedly perform their part in the contest in which we are engaged; but our patriotism should be manifested by an earnest determination to support the Government, which is the representative of our country, even if that Government, in the fearful ordeal through which it has been and is still passing, has "done things it ought not to have done, and left undone things it ought to have done," still a true-hearted patriotism will not therefore desert it, but will strive to correct its mistakes without weakening its power. We want peace, but not until those in arms against the Government are overcome; and let us not cause the thirty thousand brave warriors we have sent to the field to hesitate in the ranks, neither let us weaken the moral power of the cause for which they fight and die, by lending our influence in favor of vain and fruitless efforts to interpose ill-timed pacific offices between the majestic arm of a nation's law, and a wicked rebellion that will be satisfied with nothing but the accomplishment of its object. To you who represent your fellow citizens in their legislative character, whom I now (in my present capacity) address for the last time, I may be permitted to give utterance to the earnest hope, that you may sustain the true interests of the State in legislative halls, as faithfully as her volunteers have sustained her honor in the field. Since I have been in office, my obligations to individuals for counsel and aid have been so numerous that I will not attempt to name them. But to the people of the State and Legislature, I must express my grateful sense of the confidence with which they have honored me, and the generous manner in which they have sustained my feeble efforts to advance the interests of our beloved State. That God may look with increased favor upon our people and institutions, will ever be my prayer. CHARLES H. OLDEN.

TRENTON, Jan. 13, 1863.

THE PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

List of Wounded Who Have Died Since Dec. 1 in the Military Prison Hospital.

The following is a list of wounded who have died in the Confederate States Military Hospital, Richmond, since Dec. 1:

S. Cover, Co. D, 56th Pennsylvania, Dec. 1—typhoid pneumonia.

Allen Darthe, Co. H, 76th New-York, Dec. 10—anemia.

S. Humphrey, Co. G, 104th New-York, Dec. 17—gunshot wound.

Corp. G. A. Black, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 17—gunshot wound.

Henry Gull, Co. F, 10th Pennsylvania, Dec. 19—gunshot wound.

John Haves, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 19—gunshot wound.

Sergt. Edward M. Schreimer, Co. K, 5th Pennsylvania, Dec. 18—gunshot wound.

P. Eccart, Co. B, 6th Pennsylvania, Dec. 20—gunshot wound.

Charles Neuman, Co. C, 121st Pennsylvania, Dec. 21—gunshot wound.

James Bolton, Co. K, 121st Pennsylvania, Dec. 21—gunshot wound.

Sergt. James Montgomery, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 21—gunshot wound.

S. Hecknert, Co. A, 121st Pennsylvania, Dec. 21—gunshot wound.

Orderly Sergt. R. Meredith, Co. G, 5th Pennsylvania, Dec. 21—gunshot wound.

Isaac Simmons, Co. H, 5th Pennsylvania, Dec. 22—gunshot wound.

Corp. C. Knight, Co. G, 4th Maine, Dec. 22—gunshot wound.

George E. Jack, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 22—gunshot wound.

D. Cribbs, Co. F, 121st Pennsylvania, Dec. 23—gunshot wound.

W. W. Davis, Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 24—gunshot wound.

John Rosenberry, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 24—gunshot wound.

Thomas L. Pennington, Co. H, 42d Pennsylvania, Dec. 24—gunshot wound.

Sergt. M. R. Young, Co. K, 10th Pennsylvania, Dec. 24—gunshot wound.

G. W. Wise, Co. A, 7th Pennsylvania, Dec. 24—gunshot wound.

Corp. John H. Hill, Co. B, 40th New-York, Dec. 25—gunshot wound.

G. W. Bryant, Co. I, 12th Massachusetts, Dec. 25—gunshot wound.

D. W. Blaxton, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 26—gunshot wound.

Josiah B. Davis, Co. F, 16th Maine, Dec. 26—gunshot wound.

Sergt. J. W. Day, Co. K, 6th Pennsylvania, Dec. 27—gunshot wound.

Thomas Burns, Co. F, 6th Pennsylvania, Dec. 27—gunshot wound.

David M. Allen, Co. H, 4th Maine, Dec. 28—gunshot wound.

H. A. Setley, Co. D, 3d Pennsyluania, Dec. 29—gunshot wound.

E. P. Wade, bugler, Co. C, 108th New-York, Dec. 30—diarrhœa.

L. S. Newberry, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 31—gunshot wound.

Alex. Carr, Co. C, 5th Pennsylvania, Dec. 31—gunshot wound.

Maj. Frank Zentimeyer, 5th Pennsylvania, Dec. 31—gunshot wound.

Nicholas Smith, Co. K, 142d Pennsylvania, Dec. 31—gunshot wound.

James Moore, Co. H, 6th Pennsylvania, Dec. 31—gunshot wound.

O. H. P. Russell, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 31—gunshot wound.

William Ladd, Co. K, 142d Pennsylvania, Jan. 2, 1863—gunshot wound.

C. Kroudder, Co. E, 4th Pennsylvania, Jan. 2—gunshot wound.

Jerome O. Clark, Co. G, 4th Maine, Jan. 3—gunshot wound.

Jetah Fox, Co. I, 136th Pennsylvania, Jan. 4—gunshot wound.

C. W. Baker, Co. I, 38th New-York, Jan. 5—gunshot wound.

John F. Freeman, Co. F, 11th Pennsylvania, Jan. 5—gunshot wound.

Victor Kneibelher, Co. B, 121st Pennsylvania, Jan. 6—gunshot wound.

Chas. H. Coombe, Co. C, 25th New-Jersey, Jan. 7—gunshot wound.

Royal L. Potter, Co. F, 24th Michigan, Jan. 8—sick.

Corp. H. Dillman, Co. C, 7th Pennsylvania, Jan. 8—gunshot wound.

Absalom Crawford, 12th Peensylvania Reserve, Dec. 29—shot in hip.

The above list is correct.

E. L. FARGO, Clerk of Hospital,

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN LIBBY PRISON.

The following is a list of the commissioned officers now confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., Jan. 8, 1863:

Maj. Henry H. Withers, 10th Virginia Volunteers, Parkersburgh, Va.

Capt. Charles W. Owston, Co. A, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Capt. C. M. Over, Co. C, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, Kattanning, Penn.

Capt. C. F. Rudgers, Co. B, 105th New-York Volunteers, Penn Yan, N. Y.

First Lieut. John De Graff, Co. C, 105th New-York, Seneca Castle, N. Y.

First Lieut. S. M. Pelton, Co. C, 3d Michigan, Grand Rapids, Mich.

First Lieut. U. D. Eddy, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Whipple, Bloomington, Ill.

Second Lieut. Wm. Burgess, Co. D, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves, Loudon, Penn.

Second Lieut. John P. Weise, Co. A, 122d Pennsylvania, Lancaster City, Penn.

Second Lieut. John A. Willoughby, Co. G, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, Huntingdon, Penn.

Second Lieut. A. M. Gilkey, Co. K, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, Beaver County, Penn.

Second Lieut. O. D. Jenkins, Co. C, 1st Pennsylvania Bucktails, Pottsville, Penn.

Second Lieut. H. J. Howe, Co. I, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, Royalston, Mass.

First Lieut. John H. Clybourn, Co. G, 12th Illinois Cavalry, Chicago, Ill.

Second Lieut. Paul Dircks, Co. G, 1st Maryland Cavalry, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Capt. John K. Buckley, Co. K, 1st Maryland Cavalry, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Second Lieut. J. E. Bowers, Co. C, 3d Virginia Cavalry, Lexington, Ohio.

First Lieut. B. F. Sceva, Co. F, 10th New-York Cavalry, New-York.

First Lieut. W. G. Cummings, Co. D, 1st Vermont Cavalry, Barnett, Vt.

SICK PRISONERS IN THE LIBBY PRISON.

The following were not well enough to be moved Jan. 8, and still remain in Libby Prison Hospital. The officers will be held until exchanged:

Capt. T. Brent Swearingen, Assistant Adjutant-General, 3d Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves—shot through right breast, lung and shoulder blade fractured.

Capt. John Ayer, Co. H, 16th Maine—in right leg.

Capt. S. S. Marchand, Co. H, 136th Pennsylvania—abdomen and pelvis.

Capt. C. D. Scheffle, Co. D, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves—right knee.

Capt. Wm. Brian, Co. K, 3d Pennsylvania Reserves—left foot off.

Capt. A. J. Bolar, Co. H, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves—both legs, badly.

Lieut. Lewis A. Johnston, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves—right foot off.

Lieut. Joseph P. Lucas, Co. E, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves—right leg off.

Lieut. J. K. Byers, Co. F, 121st Pennsylvania—right arm off, close up.

Lieut. Theabold Bruck, Co. A, 8th New-York—left leg off.

Adjutant Theodore McMurtrie, Co. I, 12th Pennsylvania Resesves—right leg off.

W. A. Vannatter, Co. I, 121st Pennsylvania—right leg off.

John Shiefley, Co. D, 3d Pennsylvania Reserves—right leg off.

John Morgan, Co. K, 142d Pennsylvania—right leg off.

James Clark, Co. G, 69th New-York—fever.

Arlando Wright, Co. B, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves—right leg off.

Michael Hess, Co. H, 7th Pennsylvania Reserves—right leg off.

Enoch Shade, Co. A, 3d Pennsylvania Reserves—left leg, badly.

John Conway, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania—sick.

Albert Ganong, Co. K, 24th Michigan—fever, bad.

David O. Tyrell, Co. A, 121st Pennsylvania—right hip, badly.

Orderly Sergeant S. P. Jones, jr., Co. D, 121st Pennsylvania—right leg off.

Abram Carson, Co. K, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles—left leg off.

Harrison Young, Co. H, 4th Maine—left thigh.

A. R. Mitchel, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves—right leg, badly.

K. Grim, Co. B, 121st Pennsylvania—both legs, badly.

Sergeant J. H. Sutton, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania Reservee—right leg.

L. B. Verney, Co. C, 4th Maine—very sick.

Thomas A. Smith, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves—right foot off.

James Rutter, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves—in abdomen, bad.

W. M. Morgan, Co. E, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles—back and lung.

Seymour Smith, Co. E, 104th ——— below left hip.

John H. Summerville, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves—right leg off.

Charles Turner, Co. B, 38th New-York—right leg off.

W. W. Miller, Co. G, 40th New-York—right foot off.

Chas. O. Bee, Co. I, 1st Pa. Rifles—chest and lung.

James Bishop, Co. I, 121st Penn.—left leg, badly.

Amor Allshouse, Co. H, 11th Penn. Res.—knee.

Martellis Porter, Co. H, 10th Penn. Res.—thigh.

Wm. Chamberlin, Co. K, 11th Penn. Res.—head.

Saml. Holebaugh, Co. E, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve—left arm off and left leg broken.

Columbus Cornforth, Co. I, 1st Penn. Rifles—arm.

Charles Hille, Co. B, 12th Penn.—left leg.

W. W. Evans, Co. A, 11th Penn. Res.—leg, badly.

John Miller, Co. B, 121st Penn.—by shell, on leg.

Robert Gordon, Co. E, 11th Penn. Res.—thigh.

Ely Hiliard, Co. C, 11th Penn. Res.—hip, badly.

Peter McIlue, Co. I, 6th Penn. Res.—left hip.

Fred. Conrad, Co. F, 136th Penn. R.—knee, badly.

G. A. Fetzer, Co. B, 12th Penn. Res.—thigh, badly.

Levi Renner, Co. E, 142d Penn.—left foot off.

Thos. W. Bell, Co. A, 9th Pennsylvania Reserve.

Letter from Hon. William H. Seward.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for bringing to my notice allegations made in some of the newspapers of Wisconsin, to the effect that, during the recent election, I wrote letters into the First Congressional District of that State, counseling the defeat of Hon. JOHN F. POTTER, who was the Republican candidate.

I have no hesitation in stating to you that at no time within fifteen years last past have I ever written a letter or spoken a word to any person, near or far off, designed to influence any party, or any portion of the people, in casting their suffrages for President, Vice-President, Governor, Senator, Congressman or other candidates; and this is true even in regard to the State and Congressional district in which I live. Of course, I except from this denial such public, verbal or written addresses as I have made to mass meetings—every one of which, I believe, was immediately and widely reported at the time. But I think that even these will be found never to have been censurous toward political opponents, and I know that they were always faithful to the candidates of the party, or cause, in whose name and service I spoke and wrote.

During the period of fifteen years which I have reviewed, I have had the common fortune of public men. New friends have come to my side and old friends have fallen off from me. I absolve all such, and all correspondents of every class, of all obligations of confidence toward me, and give my full consent to the publication of every line I have written and every word I have spoken in relation to candidates, campaigns, or elections.

Yours, very truly, WM. H. SEWARD.

To Brig.-Gen. RUFUS KING.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Counterfeiting on an Extensive Plan.

LOOK OUT FOR FIVES ON THE BANK OF LYONS, N. Y.

Late on Wednesday night a well-known gang of counterfeiters, the most of whom belong in this City, made a determined effort to flood this City and Brooklyn with well-executed counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of Lyons, Wayne County, this State. As soon as it became known that the rogues were operating, the Police Telegraph was put to work, and all Stations within the Metropolitan District were notified, and the Patrolmen were directed to go from store to store and give notice of the dangerous fraud. But for the facilities thus afforded of notifying the public, the people of the two cities would last night have been swindled out of many thousands of dollars. Notwithstanding all these precautions, there were a large number of arrests made by the Police of the Sixth, Eighth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth Precincts.

Officer BOEHME, of the Twentieth, arrested WM. BAKER, for passing one of them upon CATHARINE THOMAS, of No. 489 Eighth-avenue. On making a search of his person several other bills of the same kind were found. GORDON WADDELL and WM. MCARDLE were arrested in the Sixth Ward, for passing these notes upon several parties in Canal and Centre streets. They were taken to the Tombs and committed by Justice CONNOLLY in default of bail. A young man named PETER CUNNINGHAM was taken into custody for attempting to pass one on LEWIS HENSCHEL, of No. 422 Ninth-avenue. Officer KELLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested JAMES WILSON, *alias* Luke Finnan, for passing one of the above described bills on ELIZA COOK, of No. 562 Eighth-avenue, in payment for a glass of ale and a cigar. On searching him four of the worthless bills were found on his person, together with good money amounting to $67. Committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. Officer O'CAHILL, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested SARAH WILLIAMS for attempting to pass these counterfeits on JOHN LEUTENSCHRIGER, of No. 805 West Twenty-ninth-street, in payment of some meat purchased from him. Committed for examination. PETER GORMLEY, JOHN MCGINLEY and JOHN WELSH were also arrested, charged with attempting to put these bills in circulation. Committed for examination.

Quite a number of arrests were made in Brooklyn for the same offence.

The Fog.

Yesterday morning the sun did not appear. Heavy, dampish-looking clouds lowered from the heavens, and toward breakfast time sprinkled the City and its environs with a sluggish shower. At 11 o'clock a dense fog enveloped us, shrouding in thick gloom everybody and everything.

The streets were filthy, the sidewalks covered with slushy mud, and mankind clad in trowsers fairly gummed with the nasty paste which Mr. HACKLEY is paid thousands of dollars to remove.

On the river things were mixed. So were steamboats, schooners, sloops, luggers, tugs and rowboats. Whistles tooted shrilly on every hand, bells tolled dismally on every wharf, and ferryboats made trips of a half hour's duration, so that the passengers on many of them established a system of newspaper exchange, and every man read every other man's journal.

In fact, it was a damp, disagreeable day. The Sound boats did not reach their destinations until late in the day; other boats were kept moored all the day long, and business upon the rivers East and North, was very generally disarranged.

Grand Promenade Concert.

The City of Brooklyn is favored in having very many delightful and popular institutions, amongst which may be named the "Philharmonic Concerts," the "Mercantile Library," and courses of lectures unsurpassed by those in any city of the world.

The Mercantile Library has done well by the City, well by its subscribers, and desires to do better. That this end may be attained, the Directors, in connection with certain prominent young men of the City, have determined to give a Grand Promenade Concert at the Brooklyn Academy, on Tuesday next. HELMSMULLER'S Twenty-second Regiment Band will furnish the music, and there will undoubtedly be a response to the call of the Library as generous as has been its response to the crying needs of the community for moral and esthetic instruction.

Military.

The following appointments and promotions were made yesterday in the corps of Volunteer Engineers, upon the recommendation of Col. SERRELL, Chief of the corps:

Capt. Frederick E. Graef, to be Major.

Capt. James E. Place, to be Major.

Second Lieut. V. W. M. Brown, to be First Lieutenant.

Wm. Henry Baldwin, to be Second Lieutenant.

The last three named were commissioned to date respectively Jan. 1, 1863, Dec. 28, 1862, Jan. 14, 1863.

Maj. GRAEF's commission will issue so soon as the additional sappers and miners are organized that are now being recruited.

Maj. PEACE's headquarters are at Fort Clinch, Fernandina, Fla., and Maj. GRAEF's at St. Helena, S. C.

Movements of the Common Council Committee at Washington.

The Committee of the Common Council sent out to recover the body of Adjutant LATY, of the Fifty-second Regiment, yesterday sent the following telegram to Alderman FARLEY:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1863.

To Alderman T. Farley:

We have just had an interview with the Secretary of War, and for the present he denies us a pass to BURNSIDE, because, not having heard from BURNSIDE in answer to yesterday's dispatch, he apprehends that quiet may not exist there just now. We shall hear further about the matter early this afternoon.

F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GRAND REQUIEM MASS FOR THE DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.—A Grand Requiem Mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-street, at 10 o'clock this morning for the repose of the souls of the officers and soldiers of the Irish Brigade who have fallen in battle or died since the commencement of the war. Archbishop HUGHES, and other distinguished prelates, will officiate on the occasion. An address will be delivered by Brig.-Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

GEN. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER AND THE IRISH BRIGADE.—Gen. MEAGHER, who was slightly wounded at the battle of Fredericksburgh, and who has been spending some time in the City of late, is now fully recovered from his wound, and in a few days will return to the field of action. He says there is some talk of the Irish Brigade being ordered home to recruit, its strength having been greatly reduced by losses in recent conflicts.

REDEMPTION OF STAMPS.—The Postmaster-General, we understand, will not consent to extend the time of stamp redemption beyond Tuesday, the 20th inst. Postmaster WAKEMAN has made such arrangements, in view of this fact, that all may be accommodated who come for that purpose, on any day, on or before that date, during the hours between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ARTISTS' RECEPTION.—To-night one of those delightful reunions, known as an "Artists' Reception," will be held at Dodworth's Hall. The Executive Committee are Messrs. H. P. GRAY, WM. S. HASELTINE and S. COLEMAN, Jr., and we learn that an exhibition of unusual interest will be made of works recently taken from the easel.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of ELIZA J. AMBURY, aged 3 years, who died from injuries accidentally received by falling from the fifth story window of house No. 12 Bank-street....Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body of a child named ELISA WINKELMAN, of No. 318 West Forty-third-street, aged 2 years, who died from scalds accidentally received on the 2d inst., by the upsetting of a pot of hot coffee.... MARY FREEMAN, a colored woman, committed suicide yesterday, at her apartments, No. 145 West Sixteenth-street, by taking laudanum. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest upon the body.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Mrs. MARIA HAMILTON brought an action in the Brooklyn City Court against the City Railroad Company for damages, laid at $5,000, on account of injuries sustained. It appears that on the 20th of August last plaintiff entered one of the cars of the Company and rode to the corner of Cranberry and Fulton streets. The conductor stopped the car, and plaintiff proceeded to get off. She was told by the conductor to get off on the other (the left) side, and she requested him to wait a minute to enable her to do so. The conductor said he could not wait; he was in a hurry. While in the act of getting off, and one foot still on the step, he rang the bell, and the cars moved on. Plaintiff's dress was caught on a nail, and she ran along for some distance, and being unable to extricate herself, was thrown violently upon the pavement. A crowd was attracted and the car stopped. Her clothes were completely torn from her person. She was conducted to a neighboring drug-store, where she was attended to. She was badly bruised and unable to leave her room for three or four days, and is still laboring under the effects of the injuries sustained. The jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff; damages, $2,779 16.

FIRE.—The three-story frame tenement house of JOHN QUINN, in Eighteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, Gowanus, was damaged by fire on Wednesday night to the extent of $500. Insured in the Brooklyn and Montauk Companies.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.—The Board of Brooklyn Assessors was organized yesterday by the election of THOMAS T. GRIFFEN as President, and DOMINICK ROCHE as Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 16.—Nos. 84, 85, 89, 90, 92, 93, 97, 98, 99, 100, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119.

NEW-JERSEY.

FOG AND COLLISION.—A fog has hung over the North River for two days past, and during yesterday was very dense. About 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon the Jersey City ferry-boat *Gregory* ran into the steamship *Talisman*, of Liverpool, which anchored the day previously in the stream directly in the track of the ferry boat. The pilot of the ferry-boat had requested the officers to ring a bell or sound a horn, but they paid no attention to the request until after the collision occurred. The vessels came together with great force, so much so that some of the iron plates of the steamer were broken above the water line. Some of the ferry passengers found themselves suddenly prostrated on the deck, but no one was injured to any extent, and the boat was not damaged. The trips were quite irregular throughout the day and evening.

CERTIFICATES OF VALUE.—The Jersey City Common Council, at their last meeting, passed a resolution directing the City Treasurer to redeem all certificates of value recently issued for small change, when presented in sums of $3 or upward. This course was taken to preserve the credit of the city, and to protect the public from extortion by brokers. The Hudson County Bank and Jersey City Bank also redeem these certificates when presented in sums of any amount.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—On Wednesday, thirty-one soldiers received certificates of discharge from the United States service. XAVIER BULL, one of the nurses of the Hospital, died on Wednesday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. (short causes) E. F., 2183, 2189, 8341, C. D., 9107, 1936, 1803, 1881, G. H., 806, I., 1208, 2060, 8014½, 2154, J. *Part III.*—Nos. 784, 1052, 1049, 1053, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 314, 329, 330, 333, 335, 336, 337, 344, 345, 346, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 1277, 1207, 1965, 2241, 3011, 1275, 1251, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299. *Part II.*—Nos. 1232, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 964, 540½, 1061, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1069, 1070, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1078, 1081, 1082, 1083. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

The Circulation of Foreign Bank Bills—A Loan and the Consequences.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

***Henry Fitch* vs. *Simeon Leland et al.*—(*Ten Cases.*)**—This was an action brought upon a promissory note made by the defendants. The defence was usury. The trial was had before a Justice of the Marine Court, without a jury, and a judgment was given for the plaintiff. Appeal was taken to this Court. The facts involved are stated by the Court as follows:

HILTON, J.—Hallett & Co. were money brokers in the City of New-York during the whole of the month of May, 1861, and were also agents for the redemption of all bills of the Beverly Bank, a specie-paying institution, located in the State of New-Jersey, redeeming its bills at par in specie in the City of New-York, at the Atlantic Bank, and also at the office of Hallett & Co. The defendants applied to Hallett & Co. for a loan of money in Beverly Bank bills, they giving their check for the amount, dated three or four days ahead. The proposition was acceded to and the money loaned upon a check thus dated, and for which the note in suit was afterward substituted.

The Court then say: There was nothing certainly in such an arrangement which could be regarded as illegal or corrupt, (Slossan *vs.* Duff, 1 Barb. S. C. R., 432,) and although there were many circumstances shown by the testimony on the part of the defendants tending to establish that the transaction was one by which bank bills of a doubtful character, and almost useless, except for the purpose of an immediate sale to brokers at a considerable discount, were loaned for the purpose of having them put in circulation, upon the understanding that they should not be immediately returned for redemption; yet, as an appellate tribunal, we must consider all such evidence as outweighed in the mind of the Justice who tried the cause, by the testimony on the part of the plaintiff in conflict with it.

Respecting the exceptions taken at the trial to the ruling of the Judge upon questions of evidence, without noticing them in detail, it seems only necessary to say that in each instance the decision was correct. The judgment should be affirmed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Morris vs. *Crawford*; *Lyon* vs. *De Bow*; *Clark et al.* vs. *Peck, &c.*—Motion denied without costs.

Hyatt et al. vs. *Tallmadge*; *Pequeno* vs. *Taylor et al.*—Motions granted without costs.

Carter vs. *Hill et al.*—Motion denied.

Graham vs. *Kyle et al.*—Memoranda for counsel.

Westervelt vs. *Welch, Jr.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Burnham vs. *Wodsworth*; *Sherman* vs. *Egg Harbor Bank et al.*—Motions denied with $10 costs to abide event of the action.

Murray vs. *Butler et als.*—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

In the Matter of the Petition of Caroline F. McIlvaine for the Removal of the General Guardian.—Referee ordered to inquire into facts stated in petition and in opposing papers, and report the evidence taken by him, with his opinion.

In the Matter of the Petition of Caroline F. McIlvaine.—Order to pay Mr. Stevens the $73 31 granted.

Mittnash vs. *Elton, &c.*—Order modified and granted.

Bartlett vs. *Chase.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the Matter of the Application of Ellen Quinn, vs. J. R. Dickinson, an Attorney.—Reference ordered to Nelson J. Waterbury, Esq., to take proof of the facts and report, with his opinion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 15, 1863.

$30,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	91⅛	50	Canton Comp'y.	24⅛
500	U. S. 6s '81 Cou...	92¼	400	Pac. Mail S. Co.	156
7,000	do	92	50	do	155⅞
11,000	do	91⅛	4	do	155½
2,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s Cou.	91	150	do s60	155
1,000	U. S. 6s '71 Cou	85	150	do	156⅛
6,000	U. S. 5s '74, Cou.	88½	50	do b15	155¾
7,000	do	88⅞	900	N. Y. Cen. R.	117¼
4,000	U. S. 6s '67 Reg	92	50	do s7	117
55,000	U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p.		34	do	117
	c. Notes	100¼	1000	Erie Railway	74¼
100,000	do	100	900	do	74
10,000	do	100⅛	1200	do	73¾
9,000	do	100⅛	200	do	73⅞
60,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96	1000	do	73½
150,000	U. S. D. N's	144	100	do	73⅞
45,000	do	143¾	50	do s60	73
10,000	do	143½	800	Erie Railway Pref.	102
1,000	Ill. Canal R. Bs.	100	150	do	101⅞
5,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '79	106	40	do	101¾
1,000	do	107	100	Hudson Riv. R.	92½
3,000	Tenn St. 6s, '90	61	100	do s30	92¾
16,000	do	60½	100	do s60	92
5,000	Va. St. 6s	64½	100	do s60	92½
6,000	do	65	700	do	93
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	73	400	do	93¼
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	62	400	Harlem R.	36
5,000	do	62¼	100	do b10	36
10,000	do	62⅜	500	do b30	36
10,000	do	63	160	do	35¾
28,000	Cal. State 7s	130	500	do	35½
9,000	Ill. W. L. lar. bs.	107	20	Harlem R. Pref.	70
1,000	Erie 4th Mt. Bds.	109½	200	do	71
5,000	Erie 5th M. B s5	106	400	do s30	70
3,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	102½	50	Nor. & Wor. R.	82½
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F.	120	20	Mich. C. R.	95¼
2,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	111	450	do	95
1,000	do	109½	100	do b15	95
1,000	do	110	500	Reading Railroad	93
2,000	Hud. R. Con. B	106½	200	do	93¼
6,000	C., B. & Q. 8℘c Bs.	122	300	do	93½
5,000	Mich. Sou. 2d Mg.	101	300	do	93¾
22,000	Mich. So. S. F.	111	1000	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	50½
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	90	850	do	50¼
5,000	do	89¾	100	do b7	50¼
1,000	Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	77½	100	do s30	50
5,000	do	78	450	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	97
5,000	do b30	78½	470	do	96⅞
1,000	Harlem R. 2d M.	107½	75	Panama R	181
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	40	1150	Ill. C. R. Scrip	90
1,000	Han. & St. Jo. Bd	62	100	do b60	90⅝
5,000	Ch. & N. W. A. Bs.	69½	50	do b30	90½
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	106	200	do	89¾
8,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	87½	250	do	89½
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	101	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R. b30	66
1,000	do	100¾	500	do	65
1,000	do	100½	50	Gal. & Ch. R.	89
2,000	P., Ft W. & C. 1st M.	111½	100	do c	88½
1,000	Clev. & P. 1st M.	110	2500	Clev. & Tol. R.	86¾
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	80	200	do s60	86¼
4,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	64	200	do	87
7	Bk of N. America	112½	1000	do	87½
50	Ocean Bank	87	500	do	87¼
18	Bank of N. Amer	100	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	160
55	Hanover Bank	90	25	Chic. & R. I. R.	88½
5	Metropolitan Bank	102	250	do	88
6	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	50	do b10	88¼
11	Imp. & Trad. Bank	100	100	do c	87¾
10	Park Bank	116	250	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	103
15	Cum. Coal Pref.	23	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R. b30	42
500	do	22	100	do	41½
150	do	21¾	200	do	41
250	do	21½	300	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	67
215,000	American Gold	148½	100	do	66½
20,000	do b10.	148¾	300	do	66
5,000	do b10.	148⅝	20	Alt. & T. Ht. Prf.	59
5,000	do s30.	148½	50	do b30	60
6,000	do	148¾	100	do b30	59¾
50	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	127	5	Cin., Ham. & Dayt. R.	115
100	Penn. Coal Co.	127	10	do	118
700	Brunsw'k C'y L. Co.	10	200	Chic. & Alton R. b30	60

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	93	160	Canton Co. s30	23½
19,000	do	93¼	400	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	116½
8,000	do	93⅛	50	do s10.	116⅛
6,000	do	94	600	Erie Railway	73¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93	30	do	73⅛
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	88¾	100	do s30	73½
3,000	do	89	200	do s10	73½
20,000	Treas. 7 3.10 ℘ c.		650	Erie R. Pref.	102¼
	Notes	101	400	Hud. Riv. R.	93½
5,000	do b60.	101¼	750	Harlem Railroad	35¼
29,000	do	101½	50	Nor. & Wor. R.	81
75,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95	50	do	80
10,000	do	94⅞	400	Harlem R. Pref.	70
30,000	U. S. D. Nts	142¾	200	do	69¾
10,000	do	142½	100	do b10	69¾
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	73	400	Michigan Cen. R.	95
45,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	60¼	500	M. S. & N. I. R. s30	50
10,000	do b60	61¼	300	do	50¼
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	62¼	200	do	50½
11,000	do	62¾	50	do	50⅝
1,000	Mo. 6s, is. to H. &		200	do b30	51
	St. J. R.	85	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	97¾
2,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	96½	500	do	98
4,000	Erie 3d M. Bs. '83	120	17	Panama Railroad	180
1,000	Erie R. 5th M. B	106½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	91
2,000	Chi. & N. W. As. Bd	70	500	do	90½
10,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	106	50	do b30	90¾
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	87¼	50	do b15	90½
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	89½	500	do	90
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	40	500	Clev. & Pitt. R.	65½
10,000	Mich. So. S. F.	111¼	200	do b10	65¾
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	101¼	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	89
10	Metropolitan Bank	101	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	88
15	Shoe & L. Bank	99	100	do	88⅞
100,000	Amer. Gold b30.	148½	1500	do	88½
265,000	do	148	400	Chic. & R. I. R.	88¼
30,000	do b20.	148¼	100	do	88½
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	155½	100	do b30	88¼
100	do	155	200	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	65½
100	Camb. Coal Pref.	22	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	41
600	do	21½	350	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	101
25	do	21			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer	95	200	Hudson R. R.	93½
120,000	U. S. D. Nts	143¼	100	do	93⅝
10,000	do	143⅜	150	do	93¾
265,000	Amer. Gold	148¼	300	Harlem R.	35¾
35,000	do b30.	149	150	Mich. Cen. R.	95
100	Erie Railway	73½	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	50½
350	do	73½	550	do	50½
150	Erie R. Pref.	102½	150	Ill. Central R. S.	89⅞
50	Chic. & R. Is. R.	88	50	do	90

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$12,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	114	100	M. Southern R.	51¼
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct.		100	do	51½
	Notes	101	100	do b10	51¼
10,000	do	101½	100	do	51½
10,000	Debt Certif.	94⅞	300	do	51
10,000	U. S. D. Nts	142¼	600	do s10	51
10,000	do	142⅞	200	do	51
185,000	do	142½	200	do	50⅞
120,000	Amer. Gold	147⅞	50	Mich. So. Guar.	98
60,000	do	148	100	Ill. Cen. R.	90¼
7,000	Mo. & Miss. 7 ℘c.		350	do	90½
	As. Bds b30	65½	100	do s10	90½
7,000	do	64	700	Clev. & Pitt. R. s30	65
40	Penn. Coal Co	128	500	do opg	65
400	Erie Railway	73½	200	do	65
200	Erie R. Pref.	102¾	150	Galena & Chi.	89¾
200	do	103¾	1300	Clev. & Toledo R.	89¼
1400	Harlem Railroad	35¾	100	do	89¼
100	Harlem R. Pref.	70	200	do	89¼
200	Reading R.	92	300	do	89
50	Mich. Cen. R.	95¾	100	Ch. & R. I. R.	88½
200	do	95	50	do	88
300	Mil. & P. du C. R.	42	200	do	88
100	do	42¼	250	do	88¼
100	do	43	100	do	88
100	do	43¼	100	Chic., B. & Q. R.	101½
100	T. H. & Alton R.	60			

THURSDAY, Jan. 15—P. M.

There was renewed excitement in the speculation in Gold Coin this morning, and the price ran up before the early Board to 149½ ℘ cent., but as suddenly fell back to 147¾@148 ℘ cent. The dealings at the Board were at 148½@⅝, and at the 1 o'clock meeting of the Public Board at 148¾ ℘ cent., and about the same at the Second Board. Custom-house United States Notes fluctuated between 144@143 ℘ cent.

The market for Stocks at the early Board did not respond to the increased price of Gold. An impression obtained with some of the Brokers, whose business has suddenly of late grown in magnitude, that Money might be more difficult to come at, and they sold a good many Railroad Stocks for cash or deliverable to-morrow. After the Board broke up, however, the facility of borrowing Money was found to be much the same as yesterday and the day before, and the turn of the market was firmer.

Late in the afternoon, the final passage of the joint resolution by both Houses of Congress providing for the immediate necessities of the Treasury, by authorizing $100,000,000 in United States Notes of legal tender, was made public in the Street. The effect was to advance the price of Government Funded Stock of 1881 and the 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds from the extreme depression of yesterday and this morning, and to create a better demand for Stocks generally, while Gold Coin and Custom-house Notes were less firm than before the news. The passage of this bill is construed to settle the question of any immediate demand upon our Money Market for a Loan to the Government. We doubt not that it will have the further effect of restoring to a more rational standard the credit in the market of the Funded Stocks and Treasury paper of the Government. The low sales for a few days past have not been large or important in amount, but being pressed, under the vague apprehension of what might not be done at Washington and what might be attempted by the Secretary in New-York, the price on these Securities, *paying the holder his income in Gold*, declined in the inverse ration of the rise in Gold itself, and on a market constantly stimulated on all other Stocks, paying their dividends in paper, or else paying no dividends at all.

At the 4 o'clock Public Board the following prices were made, as compared with Wednesday night, the general market leaving off firm:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	147¼	147⅞	Harlem	36	35¾
U. S. C. H. Notes	142¾	142⅞	Harlem Pref.	70½	70
Tennessees	60	60½	Mich. Central	95	95
Missouris	62¼	62½	Mich. Southern	50⅛	51
N. Y. Central	116½	116½	Mich. Guarant'd	97½	98
Erie	74	73½	Illinois Central	90¼	90⅜
Erie Preferred	102⅞	102½	Pittsburgh	65	65
Hudson	93¼	93¼	Galena	89½	89¾
Toledo	87⅞	89⅞	Rock Island	88½	88¼
Pacific Mail	155	155	7-30 ℘ Cents	101¼	101

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. They are not so firm as their profits would seem to authorize, probably on account of the temporary depression in the National securities, in which the Banks are largely interested:

New-York	106	Bank of the Republic	103
Manhattan	132	Bank of N. America	99½
Merchants'	100	Hanover	96
Mechanics'	105	Irving	97
Union	106	Metropolitan	110
America	111	Nassau	101
Phœnix	106	Corn Exchange	101
Commerce	85	Importers' & Traders'	99½
Ocean	87	Park	115½
American Exchange	96½		

The Railway Mortgages are firm, and the bidding to-day generally as high as yesterday. The Michigan Southern Sinking Funds advanced 2@3 ℘ cent., and so did the First Mortgage of the Fort Wayne and Chicago:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	121	Chi. & N. W. Appl. Ex	58½
Erie seconds, '79	120	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	95
Erie fourths, '89	109	Chi. & N. W. seconds	48
Erie fifths, '80	106	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	85
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	102½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	112
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Hudson seconds, '85	120	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	101	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	107
Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7℘c.	112	Gal. & Chi. 1sts ext	117
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	119	Gal. & Chic seconds	112
St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts	107	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	112
T. H. & Alt. 2ds Pref.	89½	Clev. & Toledo S. F.	110
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	30	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	112
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102

There was some talk of a closer Money market, early in the day, among the Brokers, but the business of the Street wound up before 3 o'clock, at the same rate as yesterday, 6 ℘ cent., and without inconvenience to borrowers, where the security and margins were satisfactory. The main difficulty, as we stated, some days since, is the want of time before 3 o'clock to complete the deliveries and receive and have certified the checks of the day on stocks sold or falling due.

The price of Gold Coin having advanced to 148½ ℘ cent., the rate of Exchange on London is quoted 162 ℘ cent. At one time drawers were asking 162½ ℘ cent. to cover the violent fluctuations of the market.

The condition of the Hudson River Road on the 30th of September, reported to the State Engineer, were:

Capital stock by charter	$3,000,000 00
Amount paid in	3,758,466 50
Funded debt	9,137,000 00
Floating debt	*298,424 33
Cost of road and equipment	$12,113,794 31

*Since paid off.

	1862.	
From passengers	$1,202,684 45	
From freight	1,469,118 93	
From other sources	58,579 68	—$3,730,383 06
Transportation expenses	$1,367,575 55	
Interest	657,015 64	—$2,024,591 19
Surplus		$705,791 87

The Bank for Savings, Bleecker-street, will pay interest on the 19th inst., at the rate of 5 ℘ cent. on deposits under $500, and at the rate of 4 ℘ cent. on larger sums—free of Government tax. The Bowery Savings Bank, on the same day, interest at the rate of 5 ℘ cent. on sums not exceeding $500, and at the rate of 4 ℘ cent. on larger sums—free of Government tax.

The earnings of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad the first three months of the current fiscal year are as follows:

October	$83,323 75
November	84,477 67
December	86,041 52
Total	$253,843 94
Earnings same months in 1861	231,624 00
Increase	$22,219 94

The Merchants' Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $894,377 60, including, for customs, $308,032 28; payments, $1,348,556 49; balance, $9,235,910 03.

The Brevoort Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

The Earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, for the week ending Jan. 7, 1863, were:

From Passengers	$5,996 59
From Freight	7,280 72
From Express	221 87
From Mails	423 95
Total	$13,923 13
Corresponding week, 1862	10,434 09
Increase	$3,489 04

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 16, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CHIMNEY CORNER—THE FRENCH SPY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

WALLACK'S—PAULINE.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, COM. NUTT, &c., at all hours—COLLEEN BAWN afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—CLASSIC AND MODERN GYMNASTICS.

CLINTON HALL—ELECTRO PSYCHOLOGY.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It is perhaps unnecessary to direct the attention of the public to the letter on our first page from the "headquarters of the Army of the Potomac."

We have this morning received, by way of Fredericksburgh, a telegraphic abstract of JEFF. DAVIS' Annual Message to the Rebel Congress, contained in the Richmond papers of yesterday morning. It is precisely such a document as we had been led to expect from the tenor of the speeches recently delivered by him in the Southwest and in Richmond.

An order from the War Department, dated the 5th inst., constitutes the troops in the Department of the Gulf the Nineteenth Army Corps, and designates Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS as their commander. This probably settles the question of Gen. BUTLER's return to the Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in deference to the wishes of the House of Representatives, as expressed in the resolution passed on Monday last, has given orders that, for the present, no portion of the checks of parties having credit for certificates of indebtedness shall be paid in money. The arrearages of the soldiers are the debts now first in order for payment.

Up to Jan. 9, Gen. ROSECRANS had sent to Nashville, from Murfreesboro, 1,250 rebel prisoners, representing all the cotton States, except South Carolina. There were over 400 more to be sent forward, and these are in addition to the large number of wounded whom the rebels abandoned when they retreated.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Journal* of the 12th, states that there has been another rise in the Cumberland, and the depth of water on Harpeth Shoals on Saturday was five feet. Three of the seventeen steamers at the foot of the Shoals, with army supplies, had arrived at Nashville.

A dispatch dated Cairo, Jan. 12, states that Gen. DODGE intercepted FORREST in his retreat at Monterey, and captured 100 men and four cannon. About 600 prisoners are now at Cairo, mostly FORREST's men. His force is utterly destroyed.

MORGAN's success in his recent raid upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is attributed to the utter inefficiency of the stockades for the purpose for which they were constructed. They are said to be little better than slaughter pens.

Another consignment of eighty rebels, captured in the Green and Cumberland River region, arrived at Evansville, Ind., on Friday last.

The Paris correspondent of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, in giving an account of the New Year's diplomatic reception by the Emperor of the French, says: "To Mr. DAYTON, the Emperor made a remark which would have been most cruel irony, but for the manner in which it was said. The American Minister said that he had hoped this time last year that on this occasion he would have been able to give him better news from the progress of the war, to which his Majesty replied, 'Yes, that he also had hoped for more progress, but,' he added, with a smile, 'let us hope that you will have better news to give me by this time next year."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Mr. BUCKALEW, as Senator from Pennsylvania, were presented. A bill concerning military Courts was introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. A resolution was adopted, asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding compensation of Collectors of Customs. The Secretary of the Navy was asked for information regarding the accident to the steamer *Ossipee*. The papers relating to the French spoliation claims were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The House joint resolution to provide for the payment of the army and navy, was reported from the Finance Committee, without amendment, and passed, only two members voting against it—Messrs. POWELL, of Kentucky, and SAULSBURY, of Delaware. It provides for the issue of a hundred millions of Treasury Notes, should that amount be necessary. The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy at West Point was taken up, debated at great length and finally passed, 29 to 10. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the credentials Mr. JENNINGS PIGGAL, as Representative from North Carolina, having the certificate of Gov. STANLY, were presented. A protest from CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, against Mr. PIGGAL's admission, was also presented, and both papers were referred to the Committe on Elections. The bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government was then considered in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, no business of importance was done.

In the Assembly, the proceedings were varied by an attempt at sharp practice on the part of the Democrats, which, however, failed. A resolution was offered that the expression of the majority of the State, last Fall, gave the Democrats the best right to the organization of the Assembly. This resolution was tabled—60 to 37. The resolution offered on Wednesday, making the test for the election of Speaker the support and indorsement of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, was also tabled—62 to 60. The voting for Speaker was soon afterward resumed, and the 77th ballot was reached, without an election.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Jersey City fractional notes are redeemed at the Comptroller's office with green-backs, when presented in sums of $5 and upward.

Thus far 1,672 persons have deposited at the Boston Post-office for redemption $20,000 of stamps, which have been used as currency.

Gov. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, was elected United States Senator from that State, by the Legislature, on Wednesday.

The value of merchandise shipped from St. Louis to Memphis, from the 28th of August to the 31st of December, was $1,420,000. This is for four months. At the same rate, the trade for a year would be $4,260,000.

At the meeting of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, held in New-Haven on Wednesday, it was determined to appropriate the proceeds of the land scrip, amounting to 180,000 acres, voted to it by Congress, to the development of the Sheffield Scientific School, connected with Yale College. This scrip, it was stated, may yield $100,000.

Under the pressure of an anticipated draft, Orange, N. J., raised its quota of nine months men by paying each one who enlisted $200 bounty—$100 in cash and $100 in scrip. Considerable excitement has been caused in the town by recent action of the Common Council, which voted to appropriate $20,000 to redeem the scrip. Part of it was taken by private citizens in good faith, and by this action the Council virtually repudiates all except that which is held by the soldiers.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the case of LAWRENCE KELLY, indicted for murder, was concluded by a verdict of acquittal. MICHAEL SMITH, tried for an assault, with intent to kill, was convicted of assault and battery. SARAH MURRAY was convicted of an assault upon MARGARET FLYNN, with intent to do bodily harm. THOS. NEALLY pleaded guilty to attempt to commit burglary, and FRANCIS ENRIGHT to an assault and battery. The prisoners were all remanded for sentence on Saturday.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge LEONARD, the case of JOSEPH TAYLOR, on trial for arson, (reported in yesterday's TIMES,) was continued, and occupied the entire day. The testimony was nearly closed, and the case will probably be given to the jury to-day.

The price of Gold, yesterday, left off at 147⅞; Exchange, 162 ℘ cent. Stocks lower in the forenoon, but firm again at the close.

Heavy sales and shipments of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions were reported yesterday. Prices were generally firmer. Sugars, Rio Coffee, Spices, Tallow, Raisins, Wool, Clover Seed and Petroleum were in active request, at buoyant rates. A good inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Teas, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

McClernand's Army—What Will He Do With It?

Beyond the fact that the expedition under Gen. SHERMAN against Vicksburgh has been withdrawn by Gen. MCCLERNAND, and the whole force reëmbarked and moved up the Mississippi River, we know nothing definite about it. One report says that the attack on Vicksburgh has not been abandoned, but is about to be made from another direction. We are at a loss to conjecture on what side that stronghold could be approached more feasibly than on the one selected by SHERMAN. Another report says that a council of war was held on board of the fleet after Vicksburgh was given up, and a new place decided on for attack. And following this report is an account of part of the expedition moving up White River. The inference on the face of these statements is that some point in Arkansas is to be attacked. But we apprehend this is not the case; or if there be truth in it, only a partial occupation will be found for MCCLERNAND's army up White River. There is a battery, it is well known, at or near St. Charles, on White River, which once before checked the progress of our gunboats up that stream. The horrible tragedy to the steamer *Mound City* occurred there, and the rebels disgraced humanity by shooting our scalded seamen, who threw themselves into the river while writhing in horrible torture from the steam of an exploded boiler. It would be well enough, if Gen. MCCLERNAND has an adequate force and nothing else for it to do, to send a detachment up White River, and destroy the fortifications near St. Charles; and he may have done so. But it is hardly probable he would take his entire force, or the half, or the fourth of it, to perform that insignificant job. If the attempt be made and the work done, there would be nothing in the region beyond to employ the army. At the little town of Des Arc, still further up, there is said to be some rebel manufacturing establishments started, including one for powder. It may be worth while to penetrate to Des Arc and put an end to that enterprise. But the Army that assails Vicksburgh is not needed for these trifling achievements. If MCCLERNAND wishes to meet and fight an enemy, he need not turn his army toward Arkansas at all. He will find no considerable force of Rebels, and no strongholds now in that State. If he wishes to go into *the Cotton trade*, he can not do better, perhaps, than occupy the towns on the White and the Arkansas rivers. The planters will cheerfully do as they did in all the region round about Helena—sell cotton freely on consideration of having their slaves kept out of the Union camps and forced to stay on their plantations. But this army, we hope, will be put to no such base uses.

Gen. MCCLERNAND may mean to capture Little Rock. His army, after leaving the Yazoo, rendezvoused at Napoleon—the mouth of Arkansas River—and it is not far up that river to the Capital of Arkansas. It would be a humiliation of the rebels to take their Capital, but no very severe military loss. We took Baton Rouge, the Capital of Louisiana, but gained no great advantage thereby. On the contrary, we have suffered the destruction of the State House, which is a common calamity. We need not imitate this experience by taking Little Rock unless the military advantages are obvious, which to us they are not.

Gen. MCCLERNAND leads too great a force to be squandered in cotton-hunting, or the capture of inconsequential, defended villages and towns of Arkansas. He has an army of hardy and brave soldiers about him, who set out with the avowed purpose of "opening the Mississippi." The Government has committed itself to the Western people, beyond retraction, to the reduction of the fortified places on this river and the reëstablishment of their natural Southern outlet to the ocean. The nation feels a deep interest, as well as a pride in regaining its great Western highway. The work cannot be abandoned now, and will not be. The armies of GRANT and MCCLERNAND are made up of citizen soldiers of the West; and having arms in their hands and the purpose to restore their section to its commercial rights, the Government could hardly call them off, if it would, from their enterprise. They are bent on "opening the Mississippi." We think, therefore, that when we get full accounts from the West, we shall find the attack on Vicksburgh has not been wholly abandoned. Or, that if Gen. MCCLERNAND has led back his troops in despair of accomplishing its reduction, he has lost the confidence and support of his army, and will need to be superseded at once by a man who will give his heart, mind and energies to the great military idea of the West—the loosening of the rebel bonds that bind the Mississippi River.

Private Property in War—The Law and the Precedents.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, after having issued a proclamation, in which he declares his intention of hanging all white officers taken in command of negro soldiers in the Union service, or, as he calls them, "seditious negroes," has once more denounced Gen. BUTLER for having stolen millions of dollars from private citizens in New-Orleans, "although the *usages of war* exempt private property from taxation." We regret on his own account that he should have made this statement, because, in the first place, he ought to be the last man in the world to appeal "to the usages of war;" and in the second, because it is not true that those usages "exempt private property from taxation by an enemy." So far from it, that one of the great objects of wars of invasion, and especially of all attempts to seize the enemy's capital, is to acquire the power of taxing his citizens.

The notion that private property on land is, by the laws of war, exempt from seizure by a victorious enemy, is a popular fallacy. Armies are forbidden to *plunder* on land, though not forbidden on sea, partly in obedience to the well-established rule, that no injury should be done to the enemy which harms him more than it benefits you; and partly because plunder is subversive of all discipline, and exhausts rapidly the districts subjected to it. The rule is, however, based entirely on expediency, and by no means on principle. A General is always allowed to judge of the propriety or impropriety of enforcing it. If he wishes to escape from pursuit, he is perfectly justified by usage in laying waste the whole country behind him, no matter at what cost, or with what suffering to the inhabitants—carrying off or destroying at his option all the private property he can lay his hands on—if he judges it necessary for his own safety or success. All that public opinion exacts of him, is that he shall not do it lightly, or without clear and pressing cause. In like manner he may batter down all the houses in a town, if his operations require it. But he may not allow his soldiers to plunder indiscriminately, because it inflicts loss and suffering on the people, from which his Government not only derives no proportionate advantage, but from which it suffers actual loss, in the demoralization it introduces into his army. Considerations of humanity, we regret to say, have nothing to do with the rule, one way or the other, however much they may influence the mind of a General.

There is, however, a recognized, well understood and oft-practiced method of raising supplies in a conquered country for any purposes the General in command sees fit, whether the replenishment of his own military chest or the treasury of his Government—commonly called "levying contributions." It is, moreover, so well known to the Confederates, that they have at various times since the war began, expressed their desire and intention of resorting to it in Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore and even New-York, whenever their forces should reach those points. They have so far been prevented from trying its effects by the difficulty which JEFFERSON DAVIS, in this very speech, pronounces insurmountable—of carrying the war into Northern territory. The process in question is very simple, and is open to none of the objections which attend unorganized plunder. Upon seizing a city, or any other place, in which population is dense, and money abundant, the General-in-Chief sends for the Mayor or other chief officer, and tells him he must supply him with so much money, or so much forage, or so much provisions by a certain day, "on pain of military execution." The Mayor and the inhabitants then do all the troublesome and dirty work of assessing and collecting the tax amongst themselves, while the troops attend to their military duties. If the requisition be not complied with at the time fixed, then comes the military execution, which consists simply of quartering in every house in the town a number of soldiers proportioned to its size and the apparent means of the proprietor, and requiring him to lodge and feed them until the sum required is made up.

If we were to believe JEFFERSON DAVIS, we should suppose that this simple and efficacious mode of taxing the enemy was never resorted to, and that private property on land was religiously respected in war. But so far is this from being true, that we believe there has not been a single war, in which the population was hostile to the invader, in which it has not been adopted. NAPOLEON paid the expenses of nearly all his campaigns in this very way, and thus, at the close of a tremendous contest with all Europe, of twenty years' duration, left France not only without a debt, but with $500,000,000 in gold in his vaults. The Austrians have resorted to it invariably, whenever they have had the good luck to get on to an enemy's territory, for ever so short a time, as in the last war in Italy; and so have the Russians. The Allies resorted to it in France, after Waterloo, and kept an army of occupation in Paris until 1818, as a security for the payment of the money. The difference between Gen. BUTLER's taxation at New-Orleans, and that which the "usages of war would have justified" in such circumstances, is one which DAVIS ought to recognize with gratitude; inasmuch as BUTLER employed the greater portion of money thus raised in feeding and clothing the poor, and in cleaning and repairing the streets and wharves and levees.

FREE LABOR EXPERIMENTS IN LOUISIANA.—The letter which we publish this morning concerning the experiments with Free Labor in Louisiana, will repay perusal. It is from one of our Southern correspondents who has had good opportunities of watching the practical results of such experiments as have been made. Gen. BUTLER, finding a great many freed negroes on his hands, and the plantations suffering for lack of their labor, entered into an agreement with the planters, the text of which is embodied in our correspondent's letter. Provision is made for guarding the negroes and preventing crime, and the planters were to pay certain stipulated prices per month for their labor. The general result, according to the testimony of the planters themselves, was highly favorable; and Gen. BUTLER had no hesitation in inferring from it that *free* labor would be far more profitable in Louisiana than *slave* labor.

Encouraging Signs.

A cry for peace comes to us from the favorite representative of the rebels in the American Congress. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, whom the Richmond *Examiner* recently eulogized, in connection with FERNANDO WOOD, as one of "the just men in the Northern Sodom," and who has since been repudiated by his own constituents, made, on Wednesday, an earnest speech in favor of secession and compromise and the immediate cessation of the war.

Although Mr. VALLANDIGHAM no longer represents the loyal sentiment of Ohio, there is reason to believe that he faithfully represents, in his cry for peace, the traitors who compose the rebel Government at Richmond. The Atlanta (Georgia) *Intelligencer*, in lamenting the failure of BRAGG's abortive demonstration on Kentucky, said:

> "Had Gen. BRAGG done his duty as well and as promptly as Gen. SMITH did, Louisville would have been ours, Cincinnati would have furnished us supplies, while Columbus, Ohio, would have been our headquarters. Then would the VALLANDIGHAMS, of Ohio, and the BRIGHTS, of Indiana, have rallied to the issuing of BRAGG's noted order; then would many thousand friends in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois have joined the Southern army; then, too, could Gen. BRAGG, having cut off the Western from the Eastern States, have whispered terms of peace in the Northwestern ear; and then might we have reasonably hoped for peace. But now all hope of peace is indefinitely postponed, and our prospects are gloomier than when we crossed the mountains," &c.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, deprived of the opportunity of rallying to Gen. BRAGG's order—swelling the ranks of the Southern army, and dictating terms of peace—and seeing the prospects of his rebel friends far gloomier than ever since their memorable defeat by ROSECRANS, has decided, it seems, to raise his voice for peace in the Congress of the United States.

The significance of such a movement at this moment, by a member who is openly recognized by the rebel organs at Richmond, and at Atlanta, as their trusted ally—possessing their fullest confidence, and ready to cooperate with their armies at the first opportune moment, could hardly be overrated, even were it not unexpectedly confirmed by the intercepted dispatches, announced the other day, under our telegraphic head, from JEFF. DAVIS and his Secretary of State, to MASON, SLIDELL and others, in Europe. Those dispatches, captured off Charleston by our blockading squadron, show the desperate strait to which the rebel leaders are reduced, and that their cause is irretrievably lost, unless they can obtain relief from Europe, or can succeed in dividing the sentiment of the North.

For these interesting confessions, which we hope the Government may find it consistent with the public interest to publish for the enlightenment of the few timid souls who would despair of the Republic because the war is not an uninterrupted series of brilliant victories, we were somewhat prepared by the admission of JEFF. DAVIS, in his recent address to the Legislature of Mississippi, that he had been disappointed at the gigantic proportions the war had assumed, and that his failure to transfer it to Northern soil "had proceeded not from a want of inclination but of power;" as well as by his declaration that "he thought it was not possible for a war waged upon such a tremendous scale to be protracted."

These revelations of the hopelessness of a protracted resistance by the rebels to the gigantic power of the American people, earnest and united, come opportunely to reinvigorate the Administration, Congress, and all loyal citizens, whether Democrat or Republican, for a new and decisive effort to prosecute the war with a vigor unknown before, and give the *coup de grace* to this infamous rebellion, whose despairing cry for peace is put forth at the same moment to its despotic sympathizers in Europe and its traitorous sympathizers at home.

They afford additional motive for cherishing "that king-quality of heroic constancy" which, rooted deep in a profound conviction of the justice of our cause, support a lofty public spirit equally well in the midst of a temporary disaster and in the hour of assured triumph;" and they will inspire in the breast of the doubtful, if any such there be, new faith in the unbroken destiny of our great Republic, for whose fall our foreign and domestic foes are so desperately laboring, but "whose greatness and whose liberty," in the words of MONTALEMBERT to the French Academy, "shall never perish, if it please God, in the formidable trials which its passing through to-day."

LOYALTY IN THE GALLERIES.—Two members of Congress had a political gladiatorial display in the House on Wednesday. The galleries were crowded with spectators of all classes, who made noisy manifestations of their feelings as the debate progressed. Our Washington telegraphic correspondent, in mention of the occurrence, observed yesterday, that it was "significant that *the soldiers in the galleries—a large proportion of the audience*"—listened in displeased silence to one side in the debate, but "rapturously applauded" the other.

No doubt the sympathies of these soldiers were judicious and rightly placed—but to us the painful "significance" of the fact is that "soldiers" form large proportions of the audiences who listen to the wordy battles of politicians in Washington, and by "rapturous applause" in the Capitol, are giving their only rebuke to treason which is rampant and defiant in the field. Instead of having soldiers in great crowds thronging the Capital and Capitol, and lively enough to join in "rapturous applause" at the good hits of Congressmen at the enemies of their country, it would be a far more hopefully significant fact to hear that Congressmen were deserting Washington to join the soldiers in camp, and cheer the latter in their vigorous assaults upon the rebels in arms. It is not the "galleries" at Washington that will save the nation from the pit yawning before it. Let the soldiers go where they are needed.

An Eventful New-Year's Day.

New-Year's Day this year looked very quiet in New-York, and it seemed to us, then, rather dull all over the country. We knew that there had been skirmishing in the latter days of the old year in Middle Tennessee, and we even read that a battle there was imminent, but the public paid no great attention to the announcement. Yet it turns out to have been one of the most eventful days since the war began; and it will be a remarkable day of this year which surpasses in incident its first day.

It was just 8 o'clock on New-Year's morn when the roar of cannon ushered in a renewal of the battle which had opened on the last day of the old year at Murfreesboro. The correspondent whose letter from the battlefield we gave in Monday's issue, said:

> "What a New-Year's morn! Yet there were undaunted souls who maintained a steadfast cheerfulness even amidst the general gloom—who smiled whenever they met a well-known comrade, and shouted 'Happy New-Year!' even amid the thunders of the cannonade."

New-Year's Day opened on a lost field at Vicksburgh, and in the morning Gen. SHERMAN sent in a flag of truce to the rebels asking leave to bury our dead. "The scene on the field," said a correspondent, "was ghastly to behold;" and in decently interring their fallen comrades, and tending the wounded, our army on the Yazoo passed the holiday.

It was on New-Year's morning that the Texan rebels attacked our land forces at Galveston and captured the place; and on the same day they attacked our fleet before the town and captured the *Harriet Lane*.

On New-Year's morning, (according to the dispatches to the New-York Press, although the Western papers make it a day earlier,) Gen. SULLIVAN, with a force of 6,000 men, attacked the rebels under FORREST near Lexington, Tenn., and, after an engagement lasting all day, defeated them, with very heavy loss in men and guns.

On the same day Col. HASKINS, with a loyal Kentucky regiment, attacked the guerrilla MORGAN at Lebanon, Ky., killed several and captured sixty of his force, and spent the holiday in pursuing him.

On the 3d Gen. BLUNT telegraphed from Arkansas that he had learned from the Indian Territory that Col. PHILLIPS, with 1,200 loyal Indians, had driven the tawny rebels across the Arkansas, and had destroyed Fort Davis; and, judging by the distance of the scene of conflict from BLUNT's headquarters, we judge that this affair took place on New-Year's Day.

On New-Year's Day HINDMAN's defeated rebel army in Arkansas was "dispersing in every direction," and has not been heard of since.

On New-Year's Day the rebels under MARMADUKE were marching upon Springfield, Mo., the attack upon which opened a few days later.

On New-Year's Day, in the Army of the Potomac, all was quiet; but the rebels were making suspicious demonstrations above Falmouth, on the opposite side of the river.

On New-Year's Day the President issued his Proclamation of Emancipation.

On New-Year's Day West Virginia was created a State, by the President signing the bill for its admission into the Union.

New-Year's Day of 1863 deserves to be known as a *dies mirabilis*.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.—The army will not be any better pleased than the country to learn that Congress has at last made adequate provision for the immediate payment of the troops. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue for this purpose one hundred million dollars of non-interest-bearing legal tender demand notes, which passed the Senate on Wednesday, went through the House yesterday by a vote almost unanimous; and we presume was signed by the President before he wrapped the drapery of his couch about him and lay down to pleasant dreams last night. The notes are to be in denominations of not less than one dollar, and are to be issued in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem expedient. We presume that Mr. CHASE decided upon the proper form before the bill was introduced; and we hope he will see to it that all the engravers in the country are at once put to work on the plates, and all the presses set running printing them. By this means the soldiers will get their greenbacks, and their destitute families will be enabled to buy victuals and pay rents, in a few days.

We hope that he will look sharply after the Paymasters, too; and if any of them are found stealing, gambling or speculating with the soldiers' money, drag them off to Fort Lafayette, and keep them on bread and water, in its dismalest casemate, till the close of the war. In this, he will be justified and upheld by the army and navy, by Democrats and Republicans, and perhaps even by the *World*.

Mr. CHASE, in his letter responsive to the inquiry of Congress why he did not provide the means necessary to pay the soldiers, said that he had not been authorized to raise the means by practicable methods; and he further stated that payments had not been suspended, as many supposed, but that he had been disbursing over a million dollars each day—half of which went to the Paymasters for the pay of troops exclusively. A still larger share of this will at once go to the army, even before the issue of the new notes, as the Treasury Department has given orders, in deference to the House resolution passed on Monday, that "no portion of the checks of parties having credit for certificates of indebtedness shall be paid in money, until further orders"—which means, until the soldiers are paid. The prospect is now capital for an immediate and large increase of army payments from this source, while the new issue will speedily bring up arrears, and set everything straight. So let the soldiers rejoice.

A FACT FOR "THE TIMES."—The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, in his recent letters, insists that the Government of the United States has lost all credit and that its utter and hopeless ruin is impending. It is possible that he belives this. But if so, how does it happen that he quite recently instructed the bankers in this City, through whom he receives payment from the *Times*, to forward the amount *in greenbacks* to him at Richmond? Which affords the best index of his real opinions, this order to his bankers or his letters to the *Times*?

WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST—ITS EVENTS.

Battle of Murfreesboro—Generalship—Military Comments—Preparations for Advance—Possible Battle—Blunders on the Mississippi.

THE BEECHES, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

The New-Year of 1863 will long be remembered for the blows which were struck and the blood which flowed. On the cold ground of Murfreesboro it might well be said:

> "And thousands had sunk on the ground overpowered,
> The weary to sleep and the wounded to die."

The battle of Murfreesboro, or Stones River, is the most remarkable in the war, for one thing, that is, the display of generalship and the handling of the army. Nothing like it has been seen in this war. At Shiloh, there was no generalship at all; but much that was disgraceful to whoever made the arrangements. In the Army of the Potomac, there has been generalship just up to the point when the real battle is to begin, and *there it stops*. The Army of the Potomac has fought nobly. Its blood has flowed freely, and its soldiers are evidently as good as any. Why then does it not advance? Why is it always stopped? Two reasons are very obvious to me,—that the Generals on the Potomac are *never properly informed* on the position and numbers of the enemy. If evidence of this is wanting, just read the disclosures on the Porter trial. The other reason is, that the Army of the Potomac is too large for the abilities of its commanders. I believe, whatever others may think, that if the Army of the Potomac had been handled on the Peninsula as that of Tennessee was, it would have gone into Richmond. But enough of that. Let us turn to the positive side of the picture. The battle of Stones River is worthy of special notice from the intelligent public, especially for its military features. I may premise that Gen. ROSECRANS is a person of shrewd mind, full of resources, and a student of military science.

Perhaps you are mistaken (in the TIMES of the 7th) in supposing ROSECRANS had read less than MCCLELLAN or BUELL. There are two kinds of reading the Art of War; one is of art only, and the other of the resources, combinations and general knowledge, such as FREDERICK and NAPOLEON possessed. I read FREDERICK's works (as far as a boy could) at twelve years of age, and have ever looked on him as the greatest General of modern Europe. FREDERICK may have studied something of fortifications and strategy. He was certainly a great disciplinarian. But the main point with FREDERICK was his broad mind and general information, which together gave him an intensity of what we call common sense.

The great difficulty with most of our Generals is, that they are engineer officers, educated to their peculiar art. Such were MCCLELLAN, BEAUREGARD, LEE, HALLECK, RAINS, GUSTAVUS SMITH, and even ROSECRANS. It is very difficult for a man, bred by a scientific education to a peculiar art, ever to rise to that comprehensive, elevated, broad mind which takes in at once the elements of a great campaign. ROSECRANS, if I am not mistaken, has read critically the great battles, and the events on which they turned; and the very movements on which the battle of Murfreesboro turned, I think you will find, he had considered long before. I thought he would be too cautious, as the difficulties of a military position present themselves to his mind with full force. Let us look at his position at Nashville. He seemed to be at Nashville a long time without apparent action; but, in fact, that was the *day of preparation*. The river was low, and no way of supplying provisions but by one line of railroad, liable to be cut off, as at one time it was. Then there was the certainty of *raids* in the rear, which might prove destructive if great precautions were not taken, which was done by large detachments of the army, lying all the way from Elizabethtown, Ky., through Gallatin to Nashville. The raids took place, but they accomplished nothing important. FORREST's and MORGAN's Divisions were nearly used up. Again ROSECRANS had to thoroughly inform himself of the situation, and *he did*. In the Army of the Tennessee it would be deemed absurd to hear any one say that we did not know whether the enemy had moved from our front or not. We rather guessed he had. The Generals in Tennessee *know* where the enemy is and how strong he is. You will observe that the attack on Murfreesboro was well timed. Provisions had been accumulated at Nashville; the Cumberland was rising; MORGAN and FORREST were off on their raids, and CARTER was supposed to have cut the East Tennessee Railroad. Nevertheless, the rebel army at Murfreesboro was what the Richmond *Examiner* called "BRAGG's magnificent army." It was large; it was mostly veterans: it was finely handled; throughout the fight it fought with desperation, and its position was very strong, covered by a river, by rising eminences and by cedar woods. As to numbers, the rebels must have had quite as many as we had, for, remember, we had to maintain important points by regiments and even divisions. I know of several veteran regiments of that army which were not in the battle. ROSECRANS had not more than two-thirds of his army in the battle. What, then, achieved the victory? You are very nearly right in saying *it was the personal presence and skill of the General*. The conduct of ROSECRANS in that battle was precisely similar to that of FREDERICK in the great battle of Lissa, fought against Marshal DAUN. FREDERICK was everywhere present in the midst of the battle, made every movement, and made them with the head of a master.

The difficulties of the battle of Murfreesboro were very great. The defeat of MCCOOK's right wing was nearly fatal; it came near cutting off all communications, and our army was as much discouraged as the enemy was emboldened. That night BRAGG went to sleep perfectly convinced that our army would be destroyed. Read BRAGG's dispatch to Richmond. It was generalship retrieved the day. Then, see the enemy's tremendous attack on the division thrown over the river, of which two brigades were driven back; the rapid march and attack of NEGLEY's Division, and the final rout of the enemy. Three times, in that battle, did ROSECRANS mass the great body of his artillery, and it was under the terrible fire of those admirable batteries that HARDEE's corps was repulsed and almost destroyed in its pursuit of McCOOK, and BRECKINRIDGE and RAINS were entirely defeated on the left. Such was the battle of Murfreesboro in a military point of view, and the student of military science should not fail to study it well.

But, says one, what are the results? Very important in some respects. Let us look back a few weeks. This army of BRAGG's had marched through Kentucky and threatened Louisville and Cincinnati. It had successfully retreated, repelling BUELL at Perryville. It was reinforced. It had just been addressed by JEFF. DAVIS, assuring them that they should be in Nashville on New-Year's. This army is now not wholly destroyed but very much broken up. It is defeated, compelled to retreat, and is losing men and strength at every step. It can fight but once more with any hope of success. Probably it will fight once more, either at Tullahoma or Chattanooga. But its chances next time will be less than they have been. BRAGG's army cannot be materially reinforced for a considerable time, thanks to the gallant CARTER and his raid on the East Tennessee Railroad. In the meanwhile, ROSECRANS has been heavily reinforced. All his losses are more than made up. Thousands of men and batteries of artillery have gone from Ohio and Indiana. Quite as important, the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers have risen, *and his supplies can now be carried by water to Nashville*, and kept out of the way of all raids. The army, now forty miles in advance, must be resupplied with provisions and materials. Then there will be no delay.

The attack on Vicksburgh at *that time*—no matter what the result—was evidently a blunder. Because the Commander had not heard from below; nor did he know whether GRANT could support him. If PEMBERTON's army was thrown into Vicksburgh, it was no more than what might have been expected. Vicksburgh should be besieged by the whole Army of the Mississippi—and *that* the rebels there have no power to withstand—and Vicksburgh would fall in a week. If our Generals go wandering about, with half their forces—without coöperation—they must expect just such results. What was to hinder PEMBERTON's army from going to Jackson and Vicksburgh? But, if the Commanders have any military sense, a check on the Mississippi will be only for a moment. The end is coming, not so quickly as some expect, but certainly.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Troops in the Department of the Gulf the Nineteenth Army Corps.

Official Assignment of General Banks to the Command.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Passage of the Hundred Million Treasury Note Bill.

WAR BULLETIN.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—By direction of the President, the troops in the Department of the Gulf will constitute the Nineteenth Army Corps, to date from Dec. 14, 1862, and Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS is assigned to the command.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The day was occupied in the House in discussion of the Ways and Means Finance bill—Messrs. WARD and WALKER speaking in its favor, and Mr. GURLEY in opposition.

The prompt passage by the Senate, to-day, of the House bill for the temporary relief of the Treasury, seems to have removed the main reasons for hasty action on the general bill, although it is doubtful if Secretary CHASE will avail himself of the means thus provided, until it shall appear whether his own measures can be made to succeed. So decided in some quarters is the reaction against the policy of inflation, that Mr. STEVENS himself, the most ardent advocate of that policy, expresses great doubts of the success of the House bill. Mr. STEVENS is understood to adhere to his policy of paying the customs in legal tender notes, and holds his own bill before the House as a substitute for the Committee bill. This division of sentiment in the Committee, with the influence of Mr. CHASE and his friends, renders it impossible accurately to foretell the ultimate results.

The debate in the Senate to-day upon the West Point Appropriation bill elicited a spicy discussion, in which Messrs. WADE, WILSON and LANE, of Kansas, bore prominent parts. The discussion was instructive as well as entertaining, giving not only the strong points of the arguments on both sides, but eliciting valuable facts in regard to the efficacy of this National Institution. During the debate the name of Gen. MEIGS was used, in affirmative connection with the grave doubts so widely entertained of his loyalty.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MEMBERS.

The Committee on Elections are daily engaged in hearing the arguments of the members of Congress asking admission from New-Orleans. They are also hearing the case of Mr. McCLOUD, who is elected from the Suffolk District in Virginia, under the military authority of Gen. DIX, and which involves the same principles as the New-Orleans cases. The question of law involved in these cases will be elaborately argued, as it settles the whole question of the admission of members from the military districts in Insurrectionary States.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS TO THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Senator WILSON yesterday reported an important bill from the Military Committee, providing for the appointment of three Auditors and a Solicitor for the Quartermaster-General's Department, with an annual salary of $2,000 each; the Auditors to examine and settle all accounts of money and property; the Solicitor to advise the Quartermaster-General upon all legal questions arising in the service of the Quartermaster's Department. It adds to the clerical force 120 clerks, 90 of whom are to receive $1,200 per annum; and 30 copyists at $600 per annum; with six messengers at $600 each.

SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary CHASE did not arrive by the evening train to-night, but was expected, and probably came later.

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

The Senate Naval Committee are considering the important question of reorganizing the naval service upon the English system. The bill passed last session, reorganizing the service and equalizing the grade of officers, has proved to be very defective, and the Committee will endeavor to fix upon some plan which will obviate the defects.

THE PROPOSED NEW RAILROAD.

The House Military Committee, at their meeting to-day, heard the objections of Mr. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, supported by representatives of the Philadelphia and Wilmington and Camden and Amboy Roads, to the bill now before the Committee, for the construction of a railroad from Washington to Point of Rocks. He contended that there was no necessity for this road; that it would entail a heavy debt, and that little, if any, benefit would be derived from it. The Committee will probably decide the matter at their next meeting in favor of the road.

THE COASTWISE TELEGRAPH.

The Committee also further considered the scheme for a telegraph line coastwise from Washington to New-Orleans. They will not decide upon the matter until after getting the report of the Secretary of War, who is understood to be strongly in favor of it as a military necessity.

ENFORCING THE DRAFT IN WISCONSIN.

Evidence was to-day laid before the War Department relative to the late action of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in deciding it illegal to enforce the draft, and granting writs of *habeas corpus* in the cases of the parties interfering with its enforcement. No action has yet been taken in the matter.

IMPORTANT TREASURY ORDER.

[*Official.*] TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, Jan. 14, 1863.

SIR: Until further direction you will pay no portion of the checks of parties having credit for certificates of indebtedness in money. This direction is given in deference to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on Monday, the 12th inst.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. HARRINGTON,
Acting Secretary Treasury.

Hon. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, Brig.-Gen. RUFUS KING was called by the Court. He stated that in the engagement he had with the enemy, on the evening of the 28th of August, his loss in killed, wounded and missing was about one thousand; that he held the ground until about 2 o'clock in the morning, collecting his dead and wounded, and that he then retired because, on consultation with his general officers, the conclusion was arrived at that the enemy was too strong for them. This was the only reason, he said, for his retiring, he having received no order from Gen. McDOWELL to that effect. The reason he marched toward Manassas instead of toward Centerville, whither he was going at the time the enemy attacked his division, was because he was afraid of losing his division if he attempted to make the latter place. This was also the apprehension of his general officers.

Gen. RICKETTS was next called by the Court. He stated that the reason he fell back from the defence of Thoroughfare Gap, on the night of the 28th, to which place he had been ordered by Gen. McDOWELL, was because the enemy had turned his right and left flanks. The reason he retired, on the 29th, to Manassas Junction, which he did without waiting orders from Gen. McDOWELL, was because Gen. KING had notified him that he intended to retire in that direction, and witness knew that in this event he would be left unsupported in the position he then held in the neighborhood of Gainesville.

In answer to a question by the Court, witness stated that he did not know of any neglect or omission of official duty on the part of Gen. McDOWELL, on the 28th and 29th of August, either in respect to keeping himself in communication with his forces, or them in coöperation with each other, or in any other respect.

At the conclusion of the direct examination of this witness, the Court adjourned. It is expected that Gen. HITCHCOCK as well as Gen. RICKETTS will be present to-morrow, and that upon his examination, and the receipt of certain papers from the War Department, the Court will be ready to adjourn finally.

ORDER OF DISMISSAL CONFIRMED.

The President has confirmed General Order No. 97, issued by Gen. BUTLER, Nov. 19, 1862, while in command of the Department of the Gulf, dismissing from the service of the United States Capt. FRANZO, of the Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, for receiving bribes for granting passes to disloyal persons, the dismissal to date from the date of the order.

FLOYD AND KIRBY SMITH.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 12th, announces the arrival in that city of Gen. JOHN B. FLOYD and Gen. KIRBY SMITH, accompanied by their Staffs. The command of FLOYD was lately in Western Virginia, and that of SMITH in East Tennessee.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL TO-DAY.

Jeremiah Fritz, Co. G, 2d Pennsylvania.
John Kemmerer, Co. I, 145th Pennsylvania.
Read A. Davidson, Co. I, 134th Pennsylvania.
Stephen White, Co. D, 9th Massachusetts.
John Clark, Co. B, 99th Pennsylvania.
W. H. Rice, Co. K, 32d Massachusetts.
J. W. Sampson, Co. K, 11th New-Hampshire.
O. J. Hanna, Co. H, 145th Pennsylvania.
J. T. Harrison, Co. K, 149th Pennsylvania.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

THE RELIEF OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The bill authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 legal tender notes for the immediate payment of the army and navy is now a law.

NO PASSES.

No more passes are granted to the Army of the Potomac at present.

CONFISCATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The Attorney-General, in reply to the resolution of the House, asking why the Confiscation act has not been enforced in the District of Columbia, incloses a letter from Mr. CARRINGTON, United States District Attorney, stating that in all cases of property that has been seized and reported to him by the military authorities with a view to confiscation, preliminary proceedings have been instituted to secure the condemnation of the same. He adds that the obstacles in the way of the law as it stands are so serious as to cause grave apprehensions that no satisfactory results will be attained in the prosecution of the suits authorized by it.

The Attorney-General, in his direct reply to the resolution, states that there has not been any judgment of condemnation rendered in the Courts under either of the Confiscation acts passed by Congress; but that no unnecessary delay has occurred since the subject was placed in his hands. He states that the law requires that the facts constituting guilt and consequent forfeiture shall be clearly proven, and he has instructed the District-Attorney to avoid hasty and improvident seizures, whilst he has urged upon him all vigilance in enforcing the law. He further says the President charged him with the execution of the law only last November, and since then he has been arranging with the District-Attorney for a uniform practice in these cases, so as to avoid conflict with the State laws and practice, and has just completed his arrangements.

Gen. MARTINDALE has turned over all property seized by him in the District to the civil authorities, and the cases will proceed as soon as the necessary testimony can be obtained.

The Attorney-General concludes by stating that he incloses a draft of an amendment of the existing law, prepared by the District-Attorney, the adoption of which, however, he does not urge. The proposed amendment provides that the United States District-Attorney of any District may institute proceedings *in rem*, by petition, praying the condemnation of the property seized, and after reasonable public notice, if the party interested fail to appear, the Court shall proceed to adjudicate the case as though the facts set forth in the petition had been proved. Should the party appear, the proceedings shall concur with the practice in admiralty cases. The second section provides that the property of persons who have left any of the loyal States for the seceded States, and have not returned, shall be condemned, on the presumption that they have been engaged in armed rebellion against the United States.

THE BANKS TRANSPORTS.

The Select Committee of the Senate, appointed to inquire into the chartering of transport vessels for the Banks Expedition, and of transports generally, reports that the fleet consisted of twenty-six steam vessels and twenty-five sail vessels, chartered and fitted out at New-York, under the authority of the Secretary of War, by CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, a trust which he had stipulated should be without compensation. Commodore VAN BRUNT was ordered to report to Gen. BANKS for special service in the supervision and outfit of the fleet, with the authority to avail himself of the assistance of CHARLES H. HASWELL, an engineer of New-York and surveyor of steamers for underwriters of the principal cities. The Committee believes economy and safety would have dictated the employment of a larger proportion of sail vessels, but suppose those considerations were held subordinate to the supposed necessity for dispatch. The said vessels were found to be generally of first class, and chartered at fair rates. The steam transports of three classes, the sea-going steamship, the steam-tug and the inland transports. The former were well adapted to the service; the latter were not. Such selections are assumed to imply a want of forecast, which the Government had a right to expect—the only explanation of which is found in the divided responsibility in the selections. Mr. VANDERBILT chartered the vessels, and Commodore VAN BRUNT superintended the outfit, with the assistance of Mr. HASWELL. Mr. HASWELL's opinion was that the vessels would be fit for service beyond Cape Hatteras, under very favorable circumstances.

Commodore VAN BRUNT, in his testimony, says: "I told Mr. VANDERBILT these small vessels were not such as I would have selected. I would not have taken any of these small vessels or river steamers."

Mr. VANDERBILT seems to have acted on the supposition that his duties were performed when a sufficient number of vessels had been secured, leaving the question of fitness to those whose duty it was to fit them out, while Commodore VAN BRUNT, who did not know the destination of the fleet, seemed content with performing the duty according to the light he had. The *Niagara* was built for the Northern Lake service in 1845, and rebuilt in 1849, and used until within two or three years, and laid by as unfit for service. Mr. HASWELL examined her and found some of her timbers soft; but Mr. VANDERBILT bought her on the representation of her owner, that she was a first-quality vessel. Mr. HASWELL had made a partial examination, and was informed by her owner that he had repaired her. She was afterward condemned, on the examination of Inspector LANE, who notified the Captain not to sail with troops embarked. The owner is blamed for his representations, and the Government officers interested are scarcely exculpated from blame.

THE MILITARY COURT BILL.

The Military Court bill of Senator WILSON authorizes any Judge-Advocate of a Court-martial to issue process to compel the appearance of witnesses, as in the Criminal Courts of the States in which such Court-martial shall sit. Such process may be legally executed at any place in the United States. And it is made the duty of post commanders to detail the requisite number of orderlies for that purpose. For reasonable cause, the Court may grant a continuance for either party. But in cases of close confinement of the prisoner, the delay cannot exceed sixty days. Punishments for criminal offences shall be as nearly as possible like those inflicted by the laws of the State or Territory in which the Court is held.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to Congress a letter, and accompanying letters from Indian Commissioner DOLE, with a recommendation for the distribution of $50,000, at once, among the Indians of Utah, based upon the facts that many of the savages are becoming restive and insubordinate, "believing the Government has lost its power and ability to protect them on the one hand, and keep them in subjection on the other." He also recommends two temporary special agencies—one to the Chippewas of Utah, the other for the Upper Missouris.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Capt. JOHN CAMP has been ordered to the command of the steam sloop *Ticonderoga*.

Lieut.-Commander GRIER has been ordered to the Mississippi squadron.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

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HEAVY BUSINESS SUITS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
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REDUCED PRICES.
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Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' and misses' white satin and linen gaiter boots and slippers for balls and parties, balmorals, and India rubber boots and shoes for snow and rain, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS,— No. 573 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be
ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Free Lecture to Ladies, with Psychological Experiments, at Clinton Hall, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Class for instruction in Electro-Psychology next WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Electro-Psychology.—Messrs. BRITTAN and FISKE will give a Lecture and Experiments THIS EVENING at Clinton Hall, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MARRIED.

BROWN—EARLE.—On Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Asher Moore, of Hartford, Mr. GEO. F. BROWN to Miss CARRIE A., eldest daughter of the late Philip Earle, Esq., of this City. No cards.

DEWITT—MORRELL.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 15, by Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., PETER DEWITT to Miss SARAH ANNIE, daughter of John D. Morrell, both of this City. No cards.

EGLESTON—BATES.—In Cincinnati, on Thursday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Mr. Homans, WILLIAM C. EGLESTON, of this City, to Miss ELLA L., daughter of Isaac Bates, of the former place.

GUILD—BURTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at the Washington-place M. E. Church, by Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., GILBERT G. GUILD to Miss LIZZIE BURTON, all of this City.

HONEYWELL—RHODES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, at the residence of the bride's father, EDWARD HONEYWELL, Jr., to SUSAN, daughter of Nicholas B. Rhodes, Esq. No cards issued.

LAMBERTSON—BOERUM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, D. D., ANDREW JACKSON LAMBERTSON, Esq., to Miss ADRIANNA BOERUM.

SCHUYLER—SCHUYLER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 14, by Rev. J. Brinton Smith, JOHN A. SCHUYLER to Mrs. KATE M. SCHUYLER, all of Jersey City.

DIED.

BOWMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, GEORGE R. BOWMAN, of the firm of Stone, Bowman & Bliss, aged 31 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 101 Amity-st., on Friday, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock.

COLLYER.—In Baskingridge, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, NANCY SOUTHARD, wife of Jacob Collyer, Esq., aged 64 years.

DEGRAW.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, ELLEN L. DEGRAW, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Jan. 16, from her late residence, No. 42 Downing-st., at 12¼ o'clock M.

DRAKE.—In Friendship, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 5, Mrs. MARY HUNTLEY LOVE, widow of Joshua Drake, aged 53 years.

DEWITT.—In Bronxville, Westchester County, on Monday, Jan. 12, of scarlet fever, AMELIA D., only daughter of William A. and Amelia D. DeWitt, in the 5th year of her age.

DEWITT.—In Bronxville, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, of scarlet fever, PETER RADCLIFF, son of William A. and Amelia D. DeWitt, aged 11 months and 14 days.

DANIEL.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 15, FLORENCE, youngest daughter of C. H. and Harriet Daniel.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of G. P. B. Hoyt, Esq., No. 34 Jefferson-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

DAY.—At Fortress Monroe, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, of measles, NATHAN E. DAY, Co. C, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, youngest son of John H. and Gertrude Day, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., aged 19 years, 11 months and 17 days.

We loved him; yes, no tongue can tell,
How much we loved him, and how well.
God loved him too, and thought it best
To take him home, to be at rest.

DUPUY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, JOHN DUPUY, (for 25 years in the service of the Seaman's Bank for Savings,) aged 78 years and 9 months.

Funeral services at the M. E. Church, in Forsyth-st., near Division, on Friday, Jan. 16, at 4 o'clock P. M.

EVERITT.—In Blackwoodtown, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, MARY ANNA, wife of Rev. B. S. Everitt, and daughter of Gilbert Rider, Esq., of Jamaica, L. I.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FLENDER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, JOSEPHINE W., daughter of John P. and Susan A. Flender, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral service, at the residence of her parents, at No. 108 West 48th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be conveyed to Eastchester on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, for interment.

HARRISON.—In Carmansville, on Monday morning, Jan. 12, suddenly, MARY K. HARRISON, beloved wife of Samuel Harrison, aged 75 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 158th-st., North River, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cars leave Chambers-st., at 8, and 30th-st. at 8:22 A. M.

HORRABIN.—In Sheffield, Eng., WM. H. HORRABIN, (formerly with Messrs. Lawton & Co., of this City,) aged 35 years.

IRELAND.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock, MARGARET ANN, widow of John Ireland, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 60 Lispenard-st.

IVISON.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Jan. 14, SARAH B. IVISON, wife of Henry Ivison, aged 55 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 16, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her husband, No. 438 West 23d-st. The body will be removed to Auburn.

JARDINE.—In Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, THOMAS JARDINE, aged 55 years. The deceased was born in Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Sept. 28, 1807.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Pelham Neck, on Friday, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Dumfriesshire (Scotland) papers please copy.

JEWITT.—In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 11, HERMAN J. JEWITT, aged 60 years.

LITTELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 15, GEORGE W. LITTELL, son of the late Caleb M. Littell, of this City, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Friday, Jan. 16, at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 177 West 22d-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment, on Saturday, Jan. 17.

MANY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 15, ELIZA, wife of James B. Many, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Jas. Reed, Sr., in Lexington-av., near 56th-st., on Saturday morning, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock.

MABBETT.—In Lithgow, Duchess County, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 27, CATHARINE ELIZA MABBETT, aged 19 years.

MESIER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, CATHARINE, relict of P. A. Mesier.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 321 4th-st., at 3 o'clock, and from Trinity Church at 4 o'clock, on Friday, Jan. 16, without further invitation.

POILLON.—In this City, after a short illness, CORNELIUS ALEX. POILLON, youngest son of John H. and Eleanor S. Poillon, aged 9 years, 3 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 16, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 190 East 10th-st.

POLLITZ.—In Newbern, N. C., on Wednesday, Jan. 7, of congestive fever, JOHN CODMAN POLLITZ, of Co. F, Forty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, eldest son of O. W. and Mary M. Pollitz, of Roslyn, L. I., in the 19th year of his age.

TAFT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, GEORGE SENEY, son of James H. and Frances A. Taft, in the 9th year of his age.

Funeral services at No. 194 Duffield-st., on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WEBB.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock, after a long and painful illness, CHARLOTTE, beloved wife of Jacob Webb, in the 46th year of her age.

I would not live always; no, welcome the tomb;
Since Jesus has lain there, I dread not its gloom;
There sweet be my rest till He bid me rise,
To hail him in triumph descending the skies.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Eighth and Fifteenth Precinct Police, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 86 Carmine-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 25.—Jan. 15, 1863.
5, 54, 49, 56, 45, 58, 7, 30, 48, 67, 76, 2, 15.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 26.—Jan. 15, 1863.
7, 66, 35, 49, 30, 38, 16, 10, 58, 19, 55, 17.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

TO JOBBERS.
The only house in America dealing in
TIES
exclusively, was established by P. F. Smith in 1854.
In announcing a change in our firm, (the withdrawal of T. A. BROUWER,) we desire to call particular attention to the largest and most attractive assortment of NECKTIES, STOCKS, SCARFS, etc., ever offered to the trade, *at prices which will positively meet all and every kind of competition, either foreign or domestic!!*
P. F. SMITH & FOWLER.
Old Stand, No. 36 Warren-st.

D^R LEVETT'S DENTIFRICE
AND LOTION
For preserving and whitening the teeth, used in his extensive Dental practice for upward of twenty years, is highly recommended. Price, 75 cents; at all druggists, and at his residence, No. 12 Waverley-place.

FLOORING—LARGE VARIETY.
BOX,
SHINGLES,
SHELVING, and a general assortment of Lumber, at wholesale and retail, by
SMITH & WILLSON,
1st-av., corner 39th-st.

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE!—THE SECOND great meeting at Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1863. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, Theodore Tilton, Esq., T. Morris Chester, Esq., and Rev. Henry Highland Garnet. The meeting will be enlivened with music by the Colored Brass Band, of Morristown, N. J., consisting of 12 pieces, Mr. David Hull, leader. John Peterson, Esq., will preside. Tickets 15 cents. Doors open at 6; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—To those who have long suffered with any disease of the throat or lungs, this remedy is a necessity. Coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, croup, hooping cough and incipient consumption find speedy relief from it when most other means fail. Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and sold by druggists and agents everywhere.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MF'G CO., No. 205 Broadway. Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail, ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

TRUTH VS. FICTION.
HOW ARE YOU, CAPTAIN SEMMES?

The celebrity of Hostetter's Bitters is unparalleled. No such invigorating, refreshing and agreeable stimulant has, or can ever be compounded. It is, in fact, *the* first tonic in the world. Its immense popularity and extraordinary sale result from the fact that it is a pure and undefiled article. The public know this. The proprietors have no need of resorting to fabricated letters of rebels and pirates to sustain its reputation. Their Bitters are for the world, and they are known everywhere. The bogus letter of Semmes has already been exposed. It is a shameless trick to impose upon the community. Will anybody believe such trash? No! For the information of those who have not seen this base fabrication and the way it was nailed, we republish the following correspondence:

NOW YOU SEE IT.
No. 20 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
To Mr. James M. Cross, No. 5 Bowling Green:

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to an advertisement published in the New-York *Herald* of to-day, relative to a seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board of the steamship *Ariel*, by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*. I am desirous of knowing whether or not there was such a shipment on board of your vessel, and whether it was really seized as represented. As I am a regular shipper of large quantities of goods by your line, I am deeply interested in knowing whether my goods will run such risks. I have now on hand several packages to ship, and I await your answer to guide me in my future action. Respectfully, yours,
D. S. MARVIN.

NOW YOU DON'T!
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC S. S. LINE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
Mr. D. S. Marvin, No. 20 Cedar-st:

DEAR SIR: Yours of to-day's date is received, calling my attention to an advertisement in the New-York *Herald* relative to the seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board the steamship Ariel, by the Confederate privateer Alabama.

I presume you address me on the subject, instead of the agent of the Line, Mr. D. B. Allen, from the fact that, as Purveyor of the Line, I have made several purchases from you of Hostetter's Bitters, for bar stores of the steamer.

There were no goods of any kind on board the Ariel, December 6, consigned to M. Cordova & Son, Panama.

There were in the bar of the steamer several bottles of Hostetter's Bitters, and judging from the quantity sold, they are a favorite beverage among those who travel through tropical climates. The Ariel's cargo was not disturbed by the Confederates, with the exception of one or two cases of boots and shoes, which were minus only a few pairs. From these facts, you and the public can judge whether the advertisement referred to is a fabrication or not.
Very respectfully,
JAMES M. CROSS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LETTER FROM CAPT. SEMMES, OF THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA.

The passengers on board the unfortunate *Ariel* unite in testifying to the great politeness, chivalry and urbanity of Capt. Semmes while his prisoners of war; but the following letter which he dispatched to this City is the most remarkable evidence of his versatility, humor and politeness yet published:

CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA, Dec. 8, 1862.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I regret to inform you that the twelve cases of Plantation Bitters found on board the Ariel, consigned to H. Cordova & Son, Panama, will not be likely to reach their destination, having been transferedr to my vessel. Having procured one case while at the Island of Martinique, its beneficial effects in my hospital room and in curing the scurvy, was such as to render it too desirable an acquisition to pass, particularly as it was evidently intended for the South from the name Plantation. Rest assured, Sirs, I trust you will not fail to freight each vessel likely to cross my path, with the Plantation Bitters, and I will guarantee to place a case in the hands of President Davis before the 4th of March.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, yours,
RAPHAEL SEMMES.

The undersigned are exceedingly obliged to the gallant Captain for such a capital advertisement, and will assure him that, should he happen to visit Fort Lafayette, we will endeavor to reciprocate his politeness with cases of S. T.—1860—X., warranted to cure the *ennui*.

The above is but a sample of the miscellaneous and widespread fame of the Plantation Bitters. No article before ever performed so many cures, or gave such perfect satisfaction. They are just the thing for the weak, debilitated and careworn of all ages and conditions of life, acting as a gentle stimulant and thorough tonic.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
Sold by all dealers everywhere.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
We are now prepared to fill orders of United States Revenue Stamps, of all kinds, at the following rates:
$100 and over, 4 per cent. discount.
$50 to $100, 3 per cent. discount.
Under $50, par.
Discount in stamps.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 2 Wall-st.

HARNDEN EXPRESS
SEND BY THEIR
Great Special Train
TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON
AND
THE WEST,
DAILY, AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M., FREIGHT AND PACKAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Through without Change of Cars.
By this arrangement the Company are enabled to forward freight in
HALF THE FORMER EXPRESS TIME!
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL TRAIN OF CARS
EXCLUSIVELY FOR ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Will leave Jersey City daily, at 5:20 P. M.,
FOR
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, AND THE GREAT WEST.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Having arranged with the New-Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroads for a special train of cars to be run daily over their roads, are enabled thereby to forward all descriptions of freight to Baltimore, Washington and the Great West, without breaking bulk or changing cars at Philadelphia.
Merchandise shipped at our office, No. 59 Broadway, before 5 P. M., will arrive in Baltimore and Washington next morning. Our Western cars are run on passenger trains from Philadelphia, via Pennsylvania Central, Steubenville and Little Miami Railroad to Cincinnati, and by connecting trains to all parts of the West.
For particulars as to rates of freight, &c., &c. please apply to our principal office, No. 59 Broadway, or at branch office, No. 442 Broadway, and 27th-st depôt.

FOR NEWBERN AND PORT ROYAL.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
will dispatch the next Express to the abovenamed points, on or about Jan. 20.
Soldiers' packages, as usual, taken at "half rates."
Shippers wishing to engage room for freight on the Company's new steamship
MARY SANFORD,
can do so, on application at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

T. A. BROUWER,
(Of the late firm of SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES, &c.,
46 *Murray Street.*

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE.
No. 12 Three Crown-square, Boro', London, Eng.
RANGER & CO., HOP FACTORS,
RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN HOPS.
BANKERS' REFERENCES.

MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS, new styles, some as low as two, three, five and six dollars a set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
AURORA FLOYD.
A NOVEL.
By M. E. BRADDON,
Author of "Lady Audley's Secret."
8vo, Paper, 25 cents.
Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

THE STUDENT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE. A History of France from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Second Empire in 1852. Illustrated by Engravings on Wood. Large 12mo, (Uniform with "The Student's Hume," "The Student's Gibbon," "Student's Greece," "Liddell's Rome," &c.,) Cloth, $1 25.

MODERN WAR: Its Theory and Practice. Illustrated from Celebrated Campaigns and Battles. With Maps and Diagrams. By EMERIC SZABAD, Captain U. S. A. 12mo., Cloth, $1 25.

SPRINGS OF ACTION. By Mrs. C. H. B. RICHARDS. 12mo, printed on Tinted Paper, Cloth, $1; Cloth, Gilt Edges, $1 25.

MEMOIRS OF MRS. JOANNA BETHUNE. By her Son, Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D. With an Appendix, containing Extracts from the Writings of Mrs. Bethune. 12mo., Cloth, $1.

LINES LEFT OUT. By the Author of "Line upon Line," "Streaks of Light," "More About Jesus," "Reading Without Tears." With 28 Illustrations. 16mo, Cloth, gilt, 75 cents.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD'S OUTPOST DUTY. Camp and Outpost Duty for Infantry. With Standing orders, Extracts from the Revised Regulations for the Army, Rules for Health, Maxims for Soldiers, and Duties of Officers. By DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Brig.-Gen. Vols., U. S. A. 18mo, Flexible Cloth, 63 cents.

MISTRESS AND MAID. A HOUSEHOLD STORY. By DINAH MARIA MULOCH, Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," "Olive," "The Ogilvies," "The Head of the Family," "Agatha's Husband," "A Life for a Life," &c., &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

ORLEY FARM. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "North America," "Doctor Thorne," "Framley Parsonage," "The Bertrams," "Castle Richmond," "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," "The Three Clerks," &c., &c. Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS. 8vo, Paper, $1 25; Cloth, $1 56.

THACKERAY'S PHILIP. The Adventures of Philip on His Way Through the World: Showing Who Robbed Him, Who Helped Him and Who Passed Him By. By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of "Vanity Fair," "The Newcomes," "The Virginians," "Pendennis," "The English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century," "The Four Georges," &c., &c., &c. With Illustrations. 8vo, Cloth, $1 88.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

AURORA FLOYD!
FROM "TEMPLE BAR."
BY MISS M. E. BRADDON.
AURORA FLOYD!
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BY MISS M. E. BRADDON.

AURORA FLOYD. A Tale of Domestic Life. By Miss M. E. BRADDON, author of John Marchmont's Legacy," "Lady Lisle," "Lady Audley's Secret"—is published this day, and for sale by F. A. BRADY, No. 24 Ann-st., and all other Booksellers, in a large octavo volume of 300 pages, large type, double column, and printed on the finest and best of white paper. Price, Seventy-five Cents in paper cover, or One Dollar in cloth.
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This is the cheapest and only authentic edition issued.
A large discount allowed the trade.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHY SOME people smell offensively, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents table free at the principal newspaper depôts, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

PSYCHOLOGY.—ALL WORKS ON PSYCHOLOGY, Clairvoyance, including The Library of Mesmerism, may be had of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

* * * * * * * * * *

The Colonel takes pleasure in announcing that the exchange of the officers and men of this command taken prisoners at Harper's Ferry, Va., having been effected, they are duly released from their parole.

* * * * * * * * * *

By order, Col. W. G. WARD.
GEO. A. HILTON, Adjutant.

ENGINEER SOLDIERS WANTED.—TWO additional companies of engineer soldiers are now being organized. This corps has been in the field from the commencement of the war. It is the most desirable arm of the service for mechanics.
None but first-rate men need apply.
Privates, sixty-four to a company, receive $13 a month.
Artificers, sixty-four to a company, receive $17 a month.
Ten Corporals to a company receive $20 per month.
Ten Sergeants to a company receive $34 per month.
All enlisted men of this corps get first-rate arms, clothing and rations, and as much bounty beside pay as any soldier.
Apply at No. 17 Bowery, or No. 90 Chatham-st.
The corps is commanded by Col. E. W. Serrell.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

IMPORTANT!
ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
IN
BURNSIDE'S ARMY,
at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Windmill Point, and other places in the vicinity, should be sent by the
HARNDEN EXPRESS, 74 BROADWAY,
as they charge only half rates. The United States Government permits them to send to the various army corps, and to the troops whose headquarters are at
WASHINGTON,
Baltimore, Fortress Monroe, Fredericksburgh, New-Orleans and other places.
Expresses sent daily at 12.30, 1.30 and by their great special through train at 5 P. M.

BURNSIDE'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others connected with the Burnside Army, at Aquia Creek, Falmouth and Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.
Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of the soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of Liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.
Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The company, regiment and division should be written in full on each package.
Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington and other points at 4½ P. M.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
No. 59 Broadway,
No. 442 Broadway,
27th-st. Depôt.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 5 829 bbls. Flour, 500 bags Corn Meal, 625 bushels Wheat, 825 bushels Barley, 7,215 bushels Oats, 3,288 bushels Malt, 4.057 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,037 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 38 bbls. at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 3,100 bags, since our last, at 29c.@31¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand and quite buoyant at 71½c.@72c., for Middlings ₱ lb., with sales reported of 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A lively inquiry prevails, to-day, for State and Western Flour, but the high views of holders tend to check operations. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 21,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $6 35@$6 65; poor to choice extra State at $6 70@$7, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 35@$6 60; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 35 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 35	@$6 65
Extra State	6 70	@ 7 00
Superfine Western	6 35	@ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 20	@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 40	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	7 65	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@ 9 75

Southern Flour is unsettled; sales of 2,400 bbls., at $7 05@$7 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 75@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is held higher, and is more active; sales 1,750 bbls. Extra, at $6 85@$8 35 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 60@$3 15 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite active, though buyers have been somewhat reluctant to pay the high prices which the principal holders claim. Sales, since our last, of 306,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 60@$1 70; Amber Western at $1 57@$1 60, the latter rate for a very choice lot; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 52@$1 56; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 47½@$1 50; Milwaukee Club, at $1 40@$1 47; Chicago Spring at $1 31@$1 41 ₱ bushel. Corn is in more request, at uniform rates. Sales since our last, 146,500 bushels, at 83½c.@85c., chiefly within the range, for shipping Mixed Western; 80c.@83c. for Eastern do.; 68c.@79c. for unsound; 86c. for Yellow Western; 85c. for White do., and 98c.@$1 for White Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and inactive, at 90c.@$1 02, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in demand, including Canada, at 72c.@74c.; Western, at 72c.@74c.; State, at 73½c.@74½c., and Jersey, at 68c.@71c., ₱ bushel. Barley is in fair request, at $1 40@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Sales 2,500 bushels. Of Barley Malt, small lots changed hands at $1 60@$1 70 ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Toledo.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls.	800,768	1,406,676	1,505,322
Wheat, bush.	5,341,190	6,277,407	9,827,629
Corn, bush.	5,868,951	5,312,038	3,803,432
Other Grain, bush.	272,021	84,688	345,393

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Toledo, Jan. 1.

	1862.	1863.
Flour, bbls.	37,537	—
Wheat, bush.	172,054	220,822
Corn, bush.	319,949	115,901
Other Grain, bush.	5,575	19,011

HEMP—The St. Louis *Democrat*, Jan. 12, in its annual review, says: *Hemp*—There was no demand for rope and bagging last Spring and Summer, and consequently there was little consumptive demand for Hemp. The low price induced Eastern manufacturers to purchase freely of the better qualities of undressed, at prices ranging from $50 to $65, and of dressed at $120@$150 ₱ ton, while the lower grades of undressed were neglected and difficult of sale at $5@$10 ₱ ton lower. A speculative movement in New-York about the close of September was followed by a corresponding movement here, which in October caused undressed to advance to $85@$110, and dressed to $200@$220 ₱ ton. In November the demand and price of undressed fell off, but the market fully recovered toward the close, in which time also there was an active demand for hackled tow, which advanced to $95 ₱ ton. In December the demand again fell off, and for two weeks before the close the market was dull, and prices were declining—undressed quoting at $80@$110 for common to choice; dressed at $180@$200, and hackled tow at $95 ₱ ton. The stocks in the warehouses are very large, comprising 23,500 bales, against 775 bales a year ago. Less than 4,000 bales remain in first hands. The quantity of the old and preceding crops in the interior, of which a considerable part remains unbroken, is estimated from 15,000 to 25,000 bales. Receipts and consumption of the past three years were as follows:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Receipts	78,317	28,568	68,841
Consumption	7,800	17,357	37,070

The new crop in this State now being prepared for market is understood to be but little above one-half of the usual average. *Rope and Bagging.*—The market was extremely dull for both during all the Spring and Summer. In September there were sales at 3¾c.@4c., and at 12c.@12½c. In October and November the advance in hemp led to a movement in these articles, and prices advanced to 6¼c.@6½c. and 13¼c.@13½c., which were the closing market rates. The stocks at the close were estimated at 40,000@45,000 coils and 6,000@7,000 pieces. Receipts of rope in the last three years:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Coils	17,846	22,000	42,250

HAY—North River continues in good request, at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are selling freely at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ lb.

METALS—Continue in good request at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—The principal sales have been 230 bbls. New-Orleans at 34c. for old, and 54c.@56c. for new, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet, and prices generally nominal.

OILS—The demand to-day has been mainly for Petroleum, at 45c.@47½c. for Refined, and 24c.@25c. for Crude, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request at $14 62½@$14 75 for Mess, and $11 25@$13 for Prime, for immediate and future delivery, ₱ bbl.; sales 2,100 bbls. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5⅞c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is very actively sought after at 7¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; sales 7,100 boxes. Lard is unusually brisk, and is improving; sales 10,850 tcs. and bbls., at 10c.@10¾c.@10⅞c. ₱ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales, since our last, 400 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 50 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 10c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Small sales of East India were made at $7 50@$7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales 1,200 bags Clover, part for export, at 10½c.@11¼c.—the latter an extreme rate—₱ lb.

SPICES—Continue in good request, including Cassia at 45c., and Pepper at 25c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been active and buoyant. Sales since our last, 2,200 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10½c.@12½c., the latter rate for Clarified; Porto Rico at 10¼c., and Cuba at 9½c.@10½c.; with 176 boxes Havana, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in lively demand, at rising prices.

TALLOW—Sales 87,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., in lots, part at 43c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been much brisker to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 8,500 bbls. flour, at 2s., and 2s. 7½d.@2s. 8d. ₱ bbl.; 150,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, in bulk and bags, at 6½d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; 300 tcs. Beef, at 4s. ₱ tce.; 2,450 pkgs. Lard and Bacon, at 20s. and 30s.@32s. 6d. by sailing vessels, and 60s. by steamer; 1,500 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, by steamer, at 60s.; 10 tons Leather, at 70s.; 15,000 bags Clover Seed, by sailing vessel, at 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton; and 200 bales Hops, by steamer, at ⅝d. ₱ lb. For London—Flour, at 3s. 2d. ₱ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Wheat, at 8d. ₱ bushel; 25 tons Clover Seed, at 35s.; and Tobacco, at 45s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 300 tcs. Lard, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. To Bristol, 30,000 bushels Wheat, at 9½c. ₱ bushel. To Londonderry, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₱ bbl. To Oporto, a foreign brig took Flour, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and Grain at 12d. ₱ bushel. To Cadiz, an American bark, with light staves, at $30 for hhds. and $22 50 for bbls.; and heavy pipe, at $50. To Constantinople, Rum at 5c. ₱ gallon.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 53@$1 56 for Red. CORN active; sales of White at 86c.@88c. for White; Yellow unchanged. WHISKY firm and tending upward; sales at 47c. BACON firm. Sales of Shoulders at 5¼c., and Sides at 6½c.@6¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR firm; sales 10,000 bbls. at $6 12½. WHEAT advanced 3c.; sales 8,000 bush. at $1 52@$1 55 for Red, and $1 75@$1 85 for White. CORN advanced 2c. WHISKY firm at 45c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

China	Jan. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Jan. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Jan. 8	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 17	New-York	Southampton
Jura	Jan. 17	Portland	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 8	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans..Steamer Marion..........Jan. 17.
For Newbern......Steamer Mary Sanford......Jan. 20.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *City of Washington* and *New-York*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.........at 5 A. M., 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, both in French and English cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams, cakes, bread, &c. Can be well recommended as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, besides baking and pastry; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; also the dairy; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—TWO MOST respectable Protestant girls would like the above situations; have lived in a first-class family in this City for the last four years; has the best of City references as to character and capacity; can be seen for two days at No. 93 West 18th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a respectable American Protestant young woman, with good City references; understands her work perfectly, and can be seen at No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable Scotchwoman; can cook in the best manner. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook; is a first-rate pastry cook and baker of bread, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 29th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in the washing and ironing, if required; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 188 21st-st, near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing if required; can give the best of City reference from a family where she lived five years. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 166 East 2d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., back room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant young woman as cook, to assist in washing and ironing, or will take a laundress' place; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 199 West 24th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as cook in a small private family; is a good cook and excellent baker; no objection to do light housework. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at her present place, Friday and Saturday, No. 33 West 18th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, by a competent tidy girl, with good references, a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, and does up linen in style. Can be seen, this day or to-morrow, at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy young girl, a situation in a respectable private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 106¾ East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is neat and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 158 3d-av., near 16th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid or to do general housework, in a small private family; a good home preferred to high wages. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 204 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands fluting and crimping; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 374 corner 6th-av. and 23d-st., over the liquor store, Entrance, No. 70 23d-st., side door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch young woman (a Protestant) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, in a private family; understands thoroughly the duties of either position; is willing and obliging; wages not so much of an object as the comforts of a home. Can be seen by applying at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—AN ACtive young woman wants a situation as nurse and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing perfectly; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; would travel with a family; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed a situation, by a young woman, to take care of a baby; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has good reference. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable colored girl, aged about 20 years, wishes a situation as above. Good reference given. Can be seen at No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as child's nurse; is capable of taking charge of it from its birth; no objections to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—ANY INvalid lady wishing a widow, having one child, as a companionable housekeeper, in a small family, may apply, for a few days, between 1 and 4 P. M., at No. 717 9th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY of experience in the direction of servants, and the education of children, would like a situation in the family of a widower; would take entire charge if desired. Address C. C. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid or waitress; is accustomed to family sewing and children's clothes. Can be seen at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS PARLOR MAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as parlor maid and waitress, or regular waitress and take charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable girl, as laundress and chamberwork, or would do the housework of a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as waitress or chambermaid and to take care of children; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WAITress, who is a Protestant, is desirous of a situation in a first-class private family; understands her work in every respect; can give unexceptionable City reference for neatness and capability. Call, or address a note to No. 194 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD AND SELECT servants ready at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD.

MALES.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER AND SHIPPING CLERK.—Wanted, a young man as assistant book-keeper and shipping clerk in a manufacturing establishment; must write a good hand and be quick and correct at figures. Address, with references, and salary wanted, Box No. 426 Post-office, Birmingham, Conn.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable married man, without family, as practical gardener; understands the care of green-house, hot and cold grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A GERMAN WHO IS A practical gardener and a reliable, steady man, wants a situation; understands his business in all its branches thoroughly and has excellent testimonials; is also a good coachman. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A thoroughly practical man, as gardener, who understands the business in all its branches; satisfactory reference given. Address FLORIST, Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a married man, (German,) who has a thorough practical knowledge of his business. None but a first-class place accepted. Adress Dr. A. HUHNE, Rondout, Ulster County.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man understanding fruit, flowers and vegetables, green-house and grapery; will be disengaged the 20th; has references for eight years from this City. Any gentleman wanting such a man may address GEORGE THRALFALL, Stapleton, Staten Island, for one week.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS FARmer and vegetable gardener; is not afraid to work; understands farming in all its branches; would be willing to go and make rails until Spring. Address H. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable man who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended by several gentlemen at present in town. Address W. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has the best of City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE MAN desires a situation in the country; is a first-rate hand over horses; grooms them well; is a practical farmer and good driver; would be willing to turn his hand to anything he is told to do; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS traveler, salesman, or buyer, by a man of several years' experience in the City, and could influence a good class of trade. Address E. B., Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GENtleman, a college graduate, in some bank or wholesale store. Has some knowledge of book-keeping. A moderate salary would be expected. The very best of reference can be given as to character and qualifications. Address W. H. J., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PLACE IN A MERCANTILE OR law office, by a lad 19 years of age; has been nearly two years in a law office, and can bring first-rate reference. Address L. S., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, IN A LAW OFFICE, A clerk about 18 years of age, who writes a good hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 4,861 Post-office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—ONE WHO IS competent and can come well recommended. Address O. P. Q., at the General Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, AS COOK IN A SMALL family, a German, English, Scotch or Protestant Irish woman, who understands her business thoroughly and is willing to do a part of the washing; $9 wages paid; City references required. Apply to-day or to-morrow, before 1 o'clock, at No. 257 Greene-st., 4th door below Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a single man, sober, cleanly and obliging, who is a good groom and driver, and understands the care of garden and green-house plants. None others need apply at No. 54 Fulton-st.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, thoroughly conversant with the retail book and stationery business. State references and with whom last employed—without these particulars the application will receive no attention—Box No. 3,266 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN AN INSURANCE OFfice, a boy 15 or 16 years of age, of good personal appearance, and who writes a good hand, and is quick at figures. Address INSURANCE, in the handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,220 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS old, willing to learn, in a law office; salary $50 per year to begin with. Apply at No. 78 Nassau-st., 3d story, after 1 P. M.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A GIRL 18 TO 20 years old, English or Irish, as nurse and to do plain sewing. Apply, from 8 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 35 West 23d-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, an experienced nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 153 East 15th-st., at the basement door, between the hours of 10 and 12. Protestants, English or German, preferred.

A LAD.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT lad, of 15 to 18 years of age; one residing in the City. Address, in handwriting of applicant, G. B. & CO., Box No. 1,918 Post-office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED waiter man for a first-class private family, at fair wages; also a young man, aged about 16 to 18 years, as waiter. Apply, with references, at No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., to A. M. SEE.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE, either German or French. Apply, for two days, at No. 176 5th-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS TO INtroduce a new article to retail country trade. Apply at No. 9 Spruce-st., room No. 4. Agents wanted in every town. Address O. BECKLEY, as above, inclosing red stamp for return postage.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom, handsomely furnished, may be obtained by gentleman and wife, with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 16 Clinton-street. Very desirable for two single gentleman or a gentleman and wife. References required.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEman and wife, in a private family, an elegant suite of rooms; entire second floor preferred; location above 14th-st.; table must be fine; those having the above accommodations will be liberally paid. Address M., Box No. 1,295 Post-office, Nassau-st.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD AND COMFORTable apartments, consisting of two bedrooms and sitting room, wanted, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, for three grown persons; or a suite of furnished apartments, with kitchen and servant's room for housekeeping. Apply, stating location, which must be on the west side of the City, and rent, to Box No. 2,865 Post-office. No attention will be paid to letters that do not specify these particulars.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE ROOM, WITH breakfast and supper, for a young Frenchman, in a first-class private family, residing in the vicinity of Washington Parade-ground; terms must be moderate, and good references will be given. Address, for two days, E. MONGRAND, New-York Post-office.

HARLEM.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsire board in Harlem with a genteel private family; the best references given and required. Address AGIS, Harlem Post office, for two days.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, ON THE SECond floor, to one or two single gentlemen, by a private German family. Inquire at No. 9 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division sts.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BY THE SUBSCRIBER, IN THE VICINITY of the Post-office, a CERTIFICATE of twenty shares of the Capital Stock of the Shoe and Leather Bank, No. 2,018, dated May 4, 1859. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at No. 58 Gold-street. THO. H. NORRIS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, LAST EVENING, AT Cooper Institute, while at Dr. Colton's Lecture, a small SABLE CAPE. Whoever will leave the same at No. 128 West 14th-st., will receive the above reward.

CRACKERS.

A. KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT FAMILY CRACKERS, acknowledged by thousands of our first families in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and neighboring towns to be the purest, most healthful and delicate crackers ever offered the public.
JOS. N. KING, sole Agent,
No. 10 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.
Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.
RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.
s26-law6mF*

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

FINANCIAL.

D. M. SEAMAN, (FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS with Adrian H. Muller, Esq.,) would inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business on his own account at No. 33 Wall-st. He will attend to sales at auction and private sales of real estate, Insurance and Bank stocks, &c., on favorable terms. Also, to the renting of houses and stores, collection of rents, and negotiation of loans on mortgage. Securities also bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Wm. V. Brady, Hon. Clarkson Crolius,
Adrian H. Muller, Esq., David Seaman, Esq.,
Messrs. Wm. C. Gilman & Son, Messrs. Wm. & J. O'Brien.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with A. H. Muller,) No. 33 Wall-st.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

At a meeting of this Society, held Dec. 3, 1862, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the term of four years, from Dec. 31, 1862, viz.:

W. WHITEWRIGHT, JR.,
B. F. RANDOLPH,
T. A. CUMMINS,
W. C. ALEXANDER,
T. S. YOUNG,
C. J. MARTIN,
WILLIAM WALKER,
ROBERT BLISS,
H. S. TERBELL,
H. V. BUTLER,
G. T. OLYPHANT,
J. T. MOORE,
G. H. STUART.

At the first subsequent meeting of the Board held thereafter, Jan. 14, 1863, WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER was reelected President, and HENRY B. HYDE Vice-President, both unanimously. GEO. W. PHILIPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and in coin.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Jan. 5, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company: Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1890, the payment of the principal of so many of the above named bonds as shall be presented at this office between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon and the half-yearly Coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing term:

M. B. SPAULDING, J. M. TOBIN,
GEO. W. POWERS, BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, OLIVER BRYAN,
ABEL K. FOSTER, MARTIN A. HOWELL,
DANIEL L. ROSS, EDWARD A. BIBBY,
FRED. C. OAKLEY, ALFRED P. ARNOLD,
F. J. HOSFORD, JOSEPH F. SANXAY,

And JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Sec'y.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fell due on the 1st day of March last, are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.

No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, proximo, that shall have accrued after that date.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 19.

Poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR ALL classes of stock of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice.
CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

WANTED—BREVOORT, COMMERCE, HAVRE and BOWERY INSURANCE Companies' stock; also, CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN Railroad stock and SAN FRANCISCO CITY six per cent bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF FROM $900 to $10,000, on bond and mortgage on improved real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 27, New-York.

SHINPLASTERS.—CORPORATION NOTES OF the cities of Albany, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and Rondout bought by MATSON & ROBINSON, brokers, No. 163 Fulton-st., (opposite St. Paul's Church.) The highest price paid for specie.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

GERMAN HOSPITAL FAIR.
NO. 348 FOURTH STREET.

Daily lists of prizes will be distributed gratis at the cashier's box. Catalogues, 10 cents.

The prizes will be delivered three days after they are drawn, from and after Friday 16th inst., in the following order:

No. 1 to 1,000 between 9 and 10 A. M.
No. 1,001 to 2,000 between 10 and 12 A. M.
No. 2,001 to 3,000 between 2 and 4 P. M.
No. 3,001 to 4,000 between 4 and 6 P. M.
No. 4,001 to 5,000 between 6 and 8 P. M.
All above 5,000 between 8 and 10 P. M.

Tickets to be receipted and given up by the holder.
THE COMMITTEE.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

This Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. to those entitled to participate, payable on the 1st of March next; also, an Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the scrip of 1861, and a cash Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., both payable on the 19th instant. All free from Government tax. EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway.

This Company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. to those entitled to participate, payable on the 7th day of February next. Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the Scrip of 1861, and a cash dividend to stockholders of FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand. All free from Government tax.
LIVINGSTON SALTERLEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASurer be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 19. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST, Jan. 14, '63.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or Interest, under the provisions of the By-laws, for the last six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and at the rate of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Monday next, Jan. 19.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order
GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF N. J., No. 69 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF two-and-a-half per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at this office. The transfer book will be closed until the 16th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCKHOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, No. 92 Broadway.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. upon the capital stock of said Society, has been this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1863. GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY AND FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIdent and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1863.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Friday, 16th inst.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.—Twenty-third Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual SEVEN PER CENT. Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 27, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, on FRIDAY, the 2d January. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to 2d proximo.
JAMES J. DAY, President.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

ARCTIC INSURANCE CO., No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand, free from Government tax. V. TILYOU, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Clinton Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., Jan. 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 13, 1863.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) ex. Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 per Cent—free from Government tax—payable to the New-York Shareholders at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after 20th inst.
A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per cent., (both free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1862, both payable on and after MONDAY, the 2d of February next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will close on the evening of the 21st inst., and reopen on the 3d of February.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi annual Dividend of 3 per Cent., (free from Government tax.) payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 2½ per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

SAVINGS BANKS

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1863.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst., on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent per annum; and on sums of over Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, upon sums entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7 P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before the 20th inst. will bear interest from Jan. 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
Deposits made on or before January 20, will receive interest as from January 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable, free of tax, on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 19th January. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALES, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, have, pursuant to their by-laws, declared interest for the six months ending 31st December last as follows: On deposits of $5 and not over $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and on larger sums at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, 19th inst. Interest, not called for, is credited to depositors as principal.
JANUARY, 11, 1863. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1863. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st.—The usual Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums, will be paid to depositors (free from Government tax,) on and after Monday, January 20, 1863. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS, SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest at once. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

CABINET FURNITURE.

GEO. COOK will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large and well assorted stock of first-class cabinet furniture, as follows, viz: Parlor suites, in rosewood, black-walnut, oak and mahogany, in brocatelle, reps, plush, &c.

LIBRARY SUITES.
In rosewood, black-walnut, oak and mahogany; library book-cases, tables, chairs, secretary book-cases, &c.
DINING-ROOM SUITES
In great variety, in rosewood, walnut and oak.
CHAMBER SUITES,
In rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany.
For particulars see catalogues at sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ITALIAN STATUARY, FIGURES AND BUSTS OF CARARA MARBLE, LARGE CEMETERY MONUMENTS, PEDESTALS, VASES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 16, at the store No. 500 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, at 12 o'clock, a large invoice of statuary, of the importation of Messrs. Giovannoni & Zannoni, just arrived from Italy, comprising Venus of Canova, Psyche, Group of Cupids, Fisherman, Fisher Girl, Fidelity, Amore and Psyche, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Beatrice of Canova, and other works of equal merit. Also, alabaster groups and figures, Three Graces, Venus in the Shell, Greek Slave, Canova's Dancing Girl, Apollo Belvidere, and many others; richly carved vases, embracing Grecian, Etruscan, Roman and other celebrated designs, comprising some of extraordinary large size and of most elaborate workmanship; pedestals for figures and busts, tazzas, card receivers, fountains, groups and works of art for the decorations of parlors, by the best Italian artists.

Catalogues may be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and also at No. 500 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, painted and enameled cottage suites, black walnut hall chairs, oak bookcase, oak extension dining table, rosewood reception chairs, rosewood marble-top etageres, gilt frame oil-paintings and engravings, spring mattresses, straw paillasses, bolsters and pillows, carved oak dining-room suite in green reps, mahogany rockers in hair-cloth, kitchen furniture, &c.; also, at 12 o'clock, 593 muskets, 48 dozen tumblers, 18 dozen salts, 50 quarter casks of brandy, being part of a prize cargo.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the house No. 90 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of carpets, oilcloths, mattresses, mirrors, one rosewood piano, rosewood suites, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, pillows, comforters, sheets, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button) flagtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $375. One black horse, (Bill) 16 hands high, flagtail; carries himself spendidly; clean, handsome traveller; would make an enviable coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $425. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $800. Address Box No. 3,329, Post-office, New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (70th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the INFALLIBLE for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,

J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE, by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.: FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES! The newest and best styles, at low prices "Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety. Tool Chests, from $1 to $25. Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.

NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 229 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

PERMIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that permits for the construction of vaults will be granted by this Board from and after this date, and until further notice, at the following rates, viz.:

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively as dwellings, thirty (30) cents per superficial foot.

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used for business purposes, in connection with dwellings, fifty (50) cents per superficial foot.

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively for business purposes, seventy-five (75) cents per superficial foot.

All excavations below the surface of the street, whether covered or open, are considered as vaults within the meaning of the ordinance.

The measurement to be paid for is the space to be occupied by the vault (including the walls) outside the building line. No vault can extend beyond the line of the curbstone, or be commenced before a permit is obtained, under the penalties specified in the ordinance relative to the construction of Vaults.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: Sewer in Downing-street, from the sewer in Bedford-street to within sixty feet of Bleecker-street; sewer in Bethune-street, from the west line of West-street to the easterly curb line of West-street, and for the construction and alteration of receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort-street, and paving West-street, from Liberty-street to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, both sides of West-street, west side of Washington, from a point one hundred and four feet south of Hammond-street to Little Twelfth-street, both sides of Hammond, Bank, Bethune, West Twelfth, Jane, Horatio and Gansevoort streets, from Washington to West street, and both sides of Gansevoort-street, from West-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet west; both sides of Cortlandt-street, between Greenwich and West streets, and both sides of West-street, between Liberty and the north side of Cortlandt-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 15, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; flagging and fencing vacant lots on Sixth-avenue, west side, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, and setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets; receiving-basin southeasterly corner of Clinton and Houston streets and laying cross-walk at Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues from a point half-way distant between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, to a point half-way between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets; both sides of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixtieth streets, and between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets; west side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; east side of Clinton between Houston and Stanton streets, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue half way to Ninth-avenue: west side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and the Central Park.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 7, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets: also laying crosswalks at intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Avenue A, First and Second avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets: both sides of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, from a point half-way between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, to a point half-way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, both sides of Avenue A, First and Second avenues, from and to points half-way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and the street lying on either side thereof.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 8, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-third streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-fourth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Fifty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, from and to points distant half-way between the avenues and streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to said Ninth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 10, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hal

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863. EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of WEYMAN & GODDARD is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, E. H. WEYMAN, JR., retiring from the firm. W. H. GODDARD will continue the business on his own account at the old location, No. 29 Maiden-lane.

E. H. WEYMAN, JR.,
W. H. GODDARD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAHAM & NICHOLS, at No. 5 Exchange-place, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and all moneyed securities on commission, at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

J. T. GRAHAM,
LEROY NICHOLS, } Members of Board.

MY BROTHER, LEWIS A. STREIT, HAS an interest in my business from this date, which will in future be carried on under the name of SAMUEL STREIT & CO. SAMUEL STREIT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the dépot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Wall Tents and Flies.
Hospital Tents and Flies.
Common Tents.
Wall Tent Poles and Pins.
Hospital Tent Poles and Pins.
Common Tent Poles and Pins.

To conform in all respects to the specifications in this office, and to be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state how many they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which certain portions of the number bid for can be delivered. A proper guarantee must accompany the proposals.

The privilege of rejecting any portion or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the public service, is reserved by the United States.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. General.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; 234 Canal, and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

20,000 ACRES

OF

RICH FARMING, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS,

IN

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,

Being part of the original HOLLAND LAND CO.'S purchase,

FOR SALE.

These lands are located in the vicinity of the towns of Marion and Indiana (the county seat,) and not far from Pittsburgh

There is an extension of the branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad through these lands, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

The soil is said to be the richest in the State; a large proportion is heavily covered with white pine, white oak, beech and sugar maple timber, which can be readily manufactured into lumber, and shipped to Pittsburgh, *via* the Mahoning and Alleghany Rivers, which are navigable here for rafts and boats.

There is also a great abundance of bituminous coal, iron ore, fire-clay and limestone.

There is no doubt that the oil region extends to these lands.

Price for the entirety, $7 50 an acre.

For full particulars apply as below, where maps, sectional and general, and State, of this property, and the vicinity can be seen.

HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone house on 35th-st.; also, one each on 36th, 46th and 47th sts.—all between 5th and 6th avs.; also, one on Lexington-av.; also, several small houses; also, two in Brooklyn. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, 34½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

$3.300 WILL BUY A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT.—Store on first floor, with shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c. In first-rate order. Situated on Van Brunt-st., between William and Ewen sts., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J., between New-York and Philadelphia. Village lots $10. Farms, one to twenty acres each, for gardening, trucking, fruits or cranberries. Terms easy. Also, several lots of 500 acres each. Send stamp for circular.

B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

A HANDSOME HOUSE AND TWO LOTS for sale extremely cheap, situated on high ground, near a ferry, in Brooklyn; good neighborhood; modern improvments, in good order, and offered a bargain, on easy terms. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—IN NINETEETH ST., BETWEEN 4th-av., and Irving-place, a vacant lot 32.9x⅞ the block, a fine location for building—neighborhood, one of the finest in the City.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE village of Hackensack, N. J., within a few minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. The lot is 100x150, house two-story frame, 25x26 feet, with an extension, also two story, 15x16 feet, and kitchen 10x12 feet. For terms, apply to E. I. EARLE, Hackensack, N. J.; or O. S. QUACKENBUSH, No. 223 Greenwich-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M

FARMS.

A DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—The farm of the late Robert Vanamburgh, lying in the town of Poughkeepsie and six miles from the city of Poughkeepsie and four from New-Hamburgh dépôt, containing about 120 acres, 10 of which is heavy timber. It is pleasantly situated, well watered, and in good condition. The soil is warm, dry and productive, and free of broken land. It is admirably adapted to be about equally divided, and is offered at a moderate price to close the estate. Terms easy and title clear. For particulars inquire on the premises of the heirs, or of CHARLES DU BOIS, at Fishkill Landing.

FOR SALE—A SNUG LITTLE FARM OF 18 acres, one mile from Plainfield, N. J., small 1½ story house, barn, sheds and fine grape vines; will be sold for $2,200; terms easy. Apply to W. H. WINDSOR, Corn Exchange Insurance Company, corner of William and Beaver sts.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 1½ feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LET—THE EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND STAble, located on the northwest corner of Union-square and 16th-st., known as No. 31 Union-square. This is one of the best houses and finest locations on the square—in the upper part of the City. To be used as it is or altered for business, as may be agreed. Size 32.6x150. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN WHOLE OR IN separate parts, the marble-front store, No. 447 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st., 25 by 200 feet; rent moderate: possession can be given immediately. Inquire of W. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOFTS OF store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LET.—BY THE YEAR, OR FOR the term of 6 years, a commodious and well furnished church in good repair, in 50th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, corner 42d-st. and 8th-av.

WANTED TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART of a basement, with privilege of office room on first floor. Rent moderate. Address, for one week, J. H. B., No. 30 Pine-st., stating price and location.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry r Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on this road: at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7¼, begin at 8, over before 11.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,

Fifth time. The highly popular romantic play of PAULINE.

The new scenery by Isherwood, and music by Stoepel.

Horace de Beauval, (his original character,) Mr. Lester Wallack

Henri	Mr. Browne
Max	Mr. Floyd
Lucien de Nerval	Mr. Reynolds
Leon de Beauchamp	Mr. Norton
Matthias	Mr. Parkes
Zucara	Mr. Young
Cyril	Mr. Parsloe
Notary	Mr. Pope
Guillaume	Mr. Turner
Pauline	Mrs. Hoey
Mme. de Nerval	Mrs John Sefton
Gabrielle	Miss Madeline Henriques
Harriet	Miss Mary Barrett
Hostess	Mrs. Reeves
Babette	Miss Green

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,)
NEVER ACTED HERE,
the fine old Comedy by
Sir JOHN VANBURGH and COLLEY CIBBER,
the
PROVOKED HUSBAND,
OR,
THE JOURNEY TO LONDON.
MONDAY—A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.
TUESDAY—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

Box Book open for any of the above evenings.

In preparation—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

To be repeated—CENTRAL PARK, MONEY, BOSOM FRIENDS, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, ROAD TO RUIN, THE IRISH HEIRESS, LOVE AND MONEY, and THE BACHELOR OF ARTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Open at 7, begin at 7¾ o'clock.
SECOND WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT
Of the dashing Comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
THE QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
Whose beautiful rendition of her great character of
MARTON,
THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET,
Nightly attracts the most
BRILLIANT AND CROWDED AUDIENCES.
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
ELEGANT WARDROBE,
AND BEAUTIFUL STAGE APPOINTMENTS,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16,
will be performed Planche's Comic Drama of
THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
MARTON............Mrs. JOHN WOOD
To commence with
BETSEY BAKER.

In rehearsal the ever-popular Comedy of THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT, in which Mrs. JOHN WOOD will perform, by particular desire, her original character of ANNE BRACEGIRDLE.

Also the Comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
MINNIE............Mrs. JOHN WOOD

During Mrs. JOHN WOOD'S engagement, SEATS CAN BE SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

The Management has pleasure in announcing the complete success of the BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS, and the distinguished character actor, MR. C. W. COULDOCK, whose performances have been received nightly, by houses crowded from pit to dome, with unbounded expressions of delight.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, Jan. 16,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,

will appear in the rôle of Peter Probity, in which he has achieved so genuine an artistic triumph, in the charming domestic drama of THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

To be followed by Celeste's celebrated military drama of THE FRENCH SPY.

Henri St. Elme
Hamet, a wild Arab boy } ....CUBAS
Mathilde de Merie

Introducing her grand BALLET DANCES.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS FOR ladies and children, with music and new apparatus. Private and select classes at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 1½ o'clock.

ABNER S. BRADY.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

[illegible],

Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Jan. 17.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $85; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR

BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
MARY SANFORD

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA, DINSMORE, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and leave New-York on or about the 1st of February. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship
MARION,
Capt. J. JOHNSON,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday............Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday............Jan. 24
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday............Jan. 31

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, and MONDAY, March 2, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau	$50 00
Passage money to Havana	70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST.—The magnificent clipper ship ALBION, for Liverpool, will sail January 19, and the ADRIATIC, for London, January 20. For passage to or from LONDON or LIVERPOOL, or LETTERS OF CREDIT, and DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND, apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO. No. 86 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager............WM. WHEATLEY
SECOND APPEARANCE
OF
Mr. DANIEL E. BANDMANN,
THE
CELEBRATED GERMAN TRAGEDIAN,
Who, having on the occasion of his début achieved a
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS,
Will repeat his great character of
SHYLOCK,
IN
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1863.
Assisted by the following
EXCELLENT DISTRIBUTION:
Mr. L. R. Shewell, as Gratiano.
Mr. J. Lanergan, as Bassanio.
Mr. J. G. Burnett, as Gobbo.
Mme. Ponisi, as Portia.
Miss Emily Thorne, as Jessica.

The performance will conclude with Planche's Musical Farce of the

LOAN OF A LOVER.
TO-MORROW EVENING,
LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. BRANDMANN.

Mr. Wheatley congratulates himself upon the fact that he is able to announce an engagement for a SHORT SEASON (commencing MONDAY, Jan. 19,) with THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE, Miss BATEMAN, who will, on that occasion, produce a new play, of singular construction, entitled LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

This remarkable drama is, in the original, the great standard play of the German stage, and also belongs to the repertoire of Ristori. It will be produced with strict faithfulness, in the Appointments, Costumes, Stage Effects, &c., to the historical period of the story. The casts will be singularly strong, and the MUSICAL EFFECTS of remarkable power and novelty.

The performance will commence at 7¾; doors open at 7.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1863.
RISETTE, LA MILLIONAIRE.
UN CAPRICE.
LES CHEVEUX DE MA FEMME.

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,

H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Under the management of J. G. COLLINS, at
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bond-street.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
Musical Burletta, in two acts,
TWO POMPEYS.
MISS JULIA GOULD AS SALLY WHITE.
R. Bishop Buckley............Pompey No. 1
G. Swaine Buckley............Pompey No. 2

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾

BROADWAY MENAGERIE,

Broadway, below Houston-st.

L. B. Lent............Manager

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most splendid collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS in America. NEW AND RARE ANIMALS received almost daily. Just added, a pair of JAPANESE SWINE, monsters of ugliness, and a CUXIO, or BEARDED SAKI, the latter an unapproachable caricature of an "Intelligent Contraband." Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—TWENTY-FIRST SEASON, 1862-63.—Public Rehearsal No. 8 will take place at Irving Hall on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1863, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission to the Rehearsal 50 cents. Subscriptions received at the usual places. By order.

L. SPIER, Secretary.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART—NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—GRAND PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI and THE WAR, with the historic landscape of SEA OF GALILEE, EVERY EVENING at 7½; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

LECTURES.

A TRIP TO ICELAND.

On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at the hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE, author of "A Whaling Voyage," "Yusef," "Crusoe-Life," "A Peep at Washoe," and other sketches of travel, will give an account of his recent visit to ICELAND, during which he will introduce, with APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTIVE MUSIC, a series of MAGNIFICENT SCENES, painted in Europe from original drawings. Smaller sketches illustrating the costumes, and characteristic traits of the people, will also be introduced. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at Randolph's, corner Broadway and Amity-st., and at the Hall. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7½.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WILL SAY
"AMEN TO THE PROCLAMATION,"
At the Cooper Institute,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.

ASTONISHING AND AMUSING.—LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—PROF. S. B. BRITTAN and T. FISKE will continue their lectures and wonderful and amusing experiments at Clinton Hall, (Astor Place,) every evening during the week. Persons coming forward voluntarily from the audience will have their sight, hearing, taste, muscles, perfectly controlled by the operator. Admission, 25 cts. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7½. Classes will be formed for complete instruction next Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

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COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.

For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
G. Hemeken, Esq., New-York.
E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. Easy of access from New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. Second term of present session, January 5 till June 25. AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

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"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"

IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,

For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge;

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For selling and renting school properties.

⁂ Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.

References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $20,000 or more, to join the advertiser in the commission and foreign agency business in Manchester, Belfast, Scotch and West of England goods; doing a safe and profitable trade; represents several first-class manufacturers.

Address with real name to Box No. 5,051, Post-office, which will be considered confidential.

$2.000 TO $3,000.—A CASH-PAYING BUSIness for sale, or a partner taken. Ill-health and business in another city, cause. It is safe, pleasant, respectable and increasing. Pays $60 to $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the Institute, southwest corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

$4.000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH this amount, is wanted, to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town, in which a profitable investment will be guaranteed. Apply for particulars to B. C. WELLS, No. 50 Dey-st.

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the [illegible] generally. [illegible]

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE CROWD INCREASES!
GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM!!!
Everybody rushing headlong to
SEE THE FAIRY,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
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THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
who, in addition to an exquisitely diminutive stature, though a fully-matured woman, has
A FORM THAT QUEENS MIGHT ENVY,
A FORM THAT QUEENS MIGHT ENVY,
A FORM THAT QUEENS MIGHT ENVY,
A FORM THAT QUEENS MIGHT ENVY,
and possesses every grace and accomplishment that
ADORNS A LOVELY WOMAN.
She is 21 years old,
ONLY 32 IN. HIGH, AND WEIGHS BUT 30 LBS.
She is intelligent and every way interesting, and
ALWAYS CHARMS HER VISITORS.
Her matrimonial alliance with
GEN. TOM THUMB
will prevent her exhibition after the close of her present engagement at the Museum, and as
THE NUPTIAL CEREMONY TAKES PLACE
ON TUESDAY, Feb. 10,
but little time remains for the public to
SEE THE FASCINATING LITTLE LADY.
Her extensive wardrobe and numerous jewels enable her to
APPEAR IN A DIFFERENT DRESS EVERY DAY,
which with her
"ENGAGEMENT RING,"
which she kindly exhibits to her visitors adds new charms to her own native loveliness. She is
ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING,
From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.,
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
of the Museum at intervals, and
ON THE STAGE IN THE LECTURE-ROOM
during each dramatic performance, in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT.
The most diminutive man ever known, making
THE SMALLEST PAIR
THE SMALLEST PAIR
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THE SMALLEST PAIR
Of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe:
TOGETHER WEIGHING ONLY 54½ POUNDS.

Also, to be seen at all hours every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA
COLLEEN BAWN,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING, at 7½.

Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears in his inimitable songs at each performance.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

LAUGHING GAS.

DR. COLTON
Will give one more exhibition of the
LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

Twenty gentlemen will inhale the gas.

Dr. C. hopes to present an entertainment of equal interest to that of last Wednesday evening, though he can hardly expect to surpass it.

Tickets 15 cents; two tickets 25 cents.

Tickets crowded out on Wednesday evening, good for this evening.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

THE JANUARY TERM OF MRS. LITTELL'S DANCING ACADEMY has commenced, at No. 83 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second block from Broadway. Classes meet on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., Mason Brothers'. The ONLY INSTRUMENTS of their class which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL. Twenty-six first premiums have been awarded them within six years, and they have NEVER FAILED to take the first premiums wherever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with "church organs of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston, (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of that musical city,) said: "In volume of sound and extent of combination, it MORE THAN EQUALS THEM;" pronouncing it, also, "FAR IN ADVANCE of any that have heretofore been manufactured of its kind."

The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and SATTER, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.

Prices $50 to $400 each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,

PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.

Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices. Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by

G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—A LARGE ASsortment of superior second-hand Pianos; also, fine-toned new instruments of light elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, grand action, made in best manner, at lowest prices. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st., west of B'y.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 726 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, UPRIGHT, BOUDOIR and squares, at $60, $80, $100, $125, $175, $200, $225, $300. Best and cheapest. For sale by CHAMBERS, at the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the members of the Association will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 814 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock, to take action on the amendments to the constitution, offered Jan. 2, and on any other business that may properly come before the meeting. Per order, B. E. OSGOOD, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE are requested to meet on special business on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., at the Law School in Lafayette-place. By request.

WILLIAM BETTS, Clerk.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABLE standing in society wishes to become acquainted with a young lady of culture, with a view to matrimony. She must possess an amiable disposition, and be one calculated to render a home desirable and happy. All communications will be treated respectfully and confidentially. Address M. R., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

VERY LATE FROM RICHMOND.

Jeff. Davis' Annual Message to the Rebel Congress.

The War for "Independence" to be Prosecuted.

No Help or Recognition Expected from European Powers.

COMPLAINTS OF EUROPEAN INJUSTICE.

The "Atrocities" Committed by the National Troops,

What he Proposes to Do About the Emancipation Proclamation.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The flag of truce boat this afternoon brought over Mrs. McINTOSH, widow of the late Gen. McINTOSH, of the rebel army, her sister, and sister-in-law. They were received and escorted to Gen. SUMNER's headquarters by Col. SAWTELLE, of that officer's Staff.

Richmond papers of this morning have come to hand. The most important feature of the news is JEFF. DAVIS' annual message to the rebel Congress.

After briefly referring to the campaigns since his last annual Message, he says: "The anticipations which entered into the contest have now ripened into a conviction, which is not only shared with us by the common opinions of neutral nations, but is evidently forcing itself upon our enemies themselves. The advent of peace will be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been concealed. But earnest as has been our wish for peace, and great as have been our sacrifices and sufferings during the war, the determination of this people has with each succeeding month become more unalterably fixed to *endure any suffering and continue any sacrifice, however prolonged*, until their right to self-government and the sovereignty and independence of these States shall have been triumphantly vindicated and established." He then refers back to the history and to the days when four of the States, now forming a portion of the Confederacy, were recognized as independent sovereignties by the two great maritime Powers of Europe in a treaty of peace concluded in 1783. He reviews the history of the Confederation and the ultimate reunion of the States, and asserts that the now Confederate States were members of the Union, with the right as equal and independent sovereignties, to secede when in their judgment their safety and honor required such a step. He speaks of the early determination of England and France, and other European Powers to confine themselves to recognizing the self-evident fact of the existence of a strict neutrality during the progress of the war, but draws from this the conclusion that *their course of action was but an actual decision against the South, and in favor of the Union, and at the same time tending to prolong hostilities.* He complains of European injustice in other matters, citing the conclusion of a treaty with the United States for the abolishment of privateering, thus preventing the Confederates from disposing of in foreign ports the prizes which their privateers might capture. This he thinks *one of the direst shafts aimed at the success of the Confederacy.* Notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances by the Confederacy to the neutral European Powers, and their own admission as to the inefficiency of the Federal blockade of the Southern ports, neutral Europe has *received these remonstrances in almost unbroken silence*, submitting to the wrong inflicted on her commerce by the United States. He, however, asserts that while thus speaking of the European Powers, he has no complaint to make that these nations have declared their neutrality.

In speaking of the war, he says: "It is my painful duty again to inform you of the renewed examples of every atrocity, committed by the armed forces of the United States, at different points within the Confederacy. Since my last communication, one Gen McNEIL murdered seven prisoners of war in cold blood, and the demand for his punishment has remained unsatisfied. The Government of the United States, after promising examination and explanation in relation to the charges made against Gen. B. F. BUTLER, has by its subsequent action, after repeated efforts on my part to obtain some answer on the subject, not only admitted his guilt but sanctioned it by acquiescence. I have, accordingly, branded this criminal as an outlaw, and directed his execution in expiation of his crimes if he should fall into the hands of any of our forces. Recently I have received apparently authentic intelligence of another General by the name of MILROY, who has issued orders in Western Virginia for the payment of moneys to him by the inhabitants, accompanied by the most savage threats of shooting every recusant, besides burning his house, and threatening similar atrocities against any of our citizens who shall fail to betray their country by giving him prompt notice of the approach of any of our forces. This subject has also been submitted to the military authorities of the United States, with but faint hopes that they will evince any disapprobation."

Of the act in relation to President LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation, he says he may well leave it to the instincts of that common humanity which a beneficent Creator has implanted in the breasts of our fellow-men of all countries, to pass judgment on a measure by which *several millions of human beings of an inferior race, peaceful and contented laborers in their sphere, are doomed to extermination*, while, at the same time, they are encouraged to a general assassination of their masters by the insidious recommendations to abstain from violence unless in necessary self-defence. Our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable massacre recorded in the history of guilty man, is tinctured by a profound sentiment for the impotent rage which it discloses. As far as regards the action of this Government on such criminals as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced by the proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States, providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrections.

In its political aspect this measure possesses great signification, and to it, in this light, I invite your attention. It affords to our people *the complete and crowning proof of the true nature of the designs* of the party which elected to power the present occupant of the Presidential Chair, at Washington, and which sought to conceal its purpose by every variety of artful grace, and by the perfidious use of the most solemn and repeated pledges on every practical occasion.

He gives extracts from President LINCOLN's Inaugural, and comments fully upon the subsequent acts by Congress and the Administration. He urges the enactment of a law to hasten the funding of the outstanding Treasury notes, fixing the ultimate period for this purpose not later than the 1st of July next, so as to effect the withdrawal of notes issued prior to the 1st of last December. If to this be added a revenue from adequate taxation, and a negotiation of bonds guaranteed by the several States as has been already generously proposed by some of them, there is little doubt we shall see our finances restored to a sound and satisfactory condition. It is true, at the close of the war our debt will be large, but it will be due to our own people, and neither the interest nor the capital will be exported to distant countries, impoverishing ourselves for their benefit.

He merely calls attention to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and asks for proper legislation on the subject of the finances.

The operations of the War Department have been in the main satisfactory. The summary of military success he ascribes to Congress, which enacted the Conscription laws and organized the army, as well as to the spirit of unity, endurance and devotion of the people.

He recommends liberal appropriations, in accordance with the suggestions of the Secretary of War. Dependence on foreign supplies he deplores, and should be obviated by internal developments. He recommends a revision of the exemption law as being too comprehensive to leave at home a sufficient police force. While congratulating the Confederacy on the friendly relation with the Indian tribes, he deprecates the hostility of a portion of the Cherokees.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, he says, exhibits the progress made since the last session, but the details he withholds from publication at present.

The revenue from postage has been increased, while the expenses of that service have been decreased; but there is still a considerable deficit beyond the revenue. Improvements are suggested.

He commends to the favorable action of Congress, claims for private property, destroyed by order of the Government. In conclusion, he says the energies of a whole nation have accomplished marvels, and our trials have been converted into blessings, and winds up with a prayer for the restoration of peace and its blessings.

Nothing was done in the rebel Senate.

In the House a resolution was introduced and referred, *looking to the recall of the Confederate Commissioners abroad*, but eulogizing France for her endeavors to induce European intervention.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Richmond papers contain the following:

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Official information has been received here that Gen. ROSECRAN's has been heavily reinforced, and is repairing the railroad from here to Nashville. Gen. WHEELER is in his rear, and has destroyed the railroad bridge just finished at Mill Creek, nine miles south of Nashville. He destroyed an engine, cars, and all the tools, and captured the entire working party.

From the front there is a report that the Nationals are ten miles this side of Murfreesboro, and are advancing slowly.

The Richmond *Dispatch* advertises for new type.

The wind continues to blow a gale from the south. The atmosphere is mild.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania for six years, from the fourth of March next.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill concerning military courts.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what amount of compensation is paid Collectors of Customs in enumerated and non-enumerated districts, under the acts of May 7, 1822, and March 3, 1841; and also from what source the funds are derived out of which said compensation is paid. Adopted.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Senate all the particulars concerning the accident to the steamer *Ossippee*, her speed, by whom built, &c.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved that the resolution lie over, as he wished to include some facts with regard to the *Pensacola, Juniata* and *Housatonic.*

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said the Secretary of the Navy had referred the whole subject to a proper board to investigate.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HALE called up the resolution offered by him yesterday in regard to a charge alleged to be made in a communication from JOSEPH SMITH, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved that the resolution be postponed. He did not think that the communication, taken as a whole, contained any charge against Congress.

Mr. HALE said he could stand it as well as anybody.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senator from New-Hampshire had written a harsh letter to the Chief of Bureau, and he had written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury defending himself.

The resolution was postponed.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the papers relating to the French Spoliation Claims, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the joint resolution to provide for the payment of the Army and Navy, without amendment.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (States' Rights,) asked for the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 38 yeas against 2 nays, viz., Messrs. POWELL and SAULSBURY.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to regulate judicial proceedings in certain cases, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The bill was offered by Mr. COLLAMER, and is relative to suits for arrests of political prisoners.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) offered a resolution requesting the Postmaster-General to inform the Senate if there has been instructions sent from his Department to the Deputy Postmasters in any State, to the effect that "a recent order allowing certain papers the privilege of passing through the mails, does not apply to those excluded by military authority," and if so, by what law any military commander or authority is authorized to exclude any matter heretofore transmitted, and by what law the said order was issued from his Department; and to furnish copies of any such instructions, and the names of the persons to whom sent.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the Civil Deficiency bill. Several amendments were adopted, when the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. FESSENDEN then called up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1864.

After a long debate, in which the merits and demerits of West Point officers were very freely discussed, the bill was finally passed—Yeas 29; Nays 10.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Mr. CLEMENTS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) presented the credentials of Mr. JENNINGS PIGGAL, claiming a seat as Representative under the certificate of Gov. STANLY.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the protest of CHARLES HENRY FOSTER against his admission.

Both papers were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide ways and means to support the Government.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, (Dem.,) remarked that while he had aided the Government with needful supplies of money and men, he had been unable to prevent careless expenditure of the money and the needless sacrifice of the men. His vote had been insufficient to avert the system of finance known as legal tender. But he trusted that the results of experience would prevent the increased issue of this fictitious money. He deeply regretted that the one dark enigma which had cost so much of our national substance and so many valuable lives, should have led so many astray from the principles of financial economy they had adopted in the long years of calm reflection. These principles insisted on our obedience to them, and could not yield to the ardor of our wishes and the force of our enactments. They were as imperative in their operation as the laws of arithmetic or gravitation. He combatted in detail many of [illegible] the positions taken by the Secretary of the Treasury and by [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] the effects of legal tender on all classes of society, its pressure upon creditors and merchants, and especially upon depositors in savings-banks and persons having fixed salaries—soldiers, sailors and the entire laboring classes. Taxation and proper methods of raising money had been avoided by the party in power, because they would have brought the people early to calm reflection, and been averse to those who are unwilling to intrust the great and difficult problem of the races to the gradual and ameliorating influences of time, by which Providence works his beneficent changes without injury to mankind. The President had in vain urged upon the party and upon the country, and reiterated the words, "Suppose you go to war you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you." In conclusion, after suggesting various methods of relief, Mr. WARD expressed a desire to see a Commission appointed in coöperation with the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into the best method of arranging our financial affairs, calling before it, without distinction of party, the wisest and most distinguished bankers and commercial men of experience, thus avoiding the odium and partialities difficult to separate from private conferences.

Mr. WALKER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) examined the bill under consideration. The authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow nine hundred millions was a legitimate mode of raising money, but he objected that the bonds were not to be sold at less than par. The Government should come into the market like any other borrower, and raise money on the best terms it could. He regarded the payment of interest in coin a great mistake. He was unwilling to go any further in that direction, as the Government should not recognize two standards of value. He critically examined the subject of finance generally. As to the tax proposed on bank notes, he would amend the section so that the annual tax should be 6 per centum. This would place the currency in the hands of the Government, which could then regulate both its quantity and quality.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) wished to know how the Government could get on without the loyal banks?

Mr. WALKER replied that they never had under consideration the right to issue such currency or bills of credit. In conclusion, he spoke of the ability and integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury, in whom the country had the greatest confidence. Let us sustain him.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) briefly controverted the view of Mr. WALKER, that the Government had a right to suppress the circulation of bank notes. He cited judicial decisions in support of his position, maintaining that taxation for revenue should not carry with it the extinction of what was taxed.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said other things being equal, the Government engaged in warfare that can raise the largest amount of money must, in the end, triumph. But what is money? Strictly speaking, gold and silver—nothing else. Paper, stamped and issued as money in large or small quantities, is valued at last by the coin it commands in the market. It may be based upon public credit; but even that credit is in no wise independent of gold and silver. What then? Shall we attempt to carry on a war by the use of these alone? There is not enough in all the banks of the loyal States, in all the pockets of the loyal people, to meet the expenses of the Government for four months. None of the modern nations have waged a war of several years' duration on a large scale by using silver and gold alone. It is idle to presume that our Government can prove an exception to all others under the circumstances, and it only remains for us to select that kind of paper best adapted to meet the exigencies of the public service. The Secretary of the Treasury discourages the further issue of legal tender notes, and contemplates the withdrawal of those already out. His financial plan is a currency issue 1 by banking associations based upon Government stocks. As he admits that it will not assist the Government from one to two years, we ought to reject it, for we have no time to lose in doubtful financial experiments. His plan will do us no good, he himself being the judge, until long after the nation is either saved or lost. His theory embraces in its objects a complete revolution of the banking institutions of the country, which will bring in financial chaos at the moment when we may require more than ever steadiness and the utmost stability. But should the plan succeed in one or two years, so far as the sale of bonds is concerned, What then? Our legal tender currency, which is everywhere so popular, would be retired by the sale of the bonds, and the Government would thereby lose its note circulation, and fifteen millions per year in interest. This is a pretty dear lesson for the first one in the new scheme. What next? The Government goes, into market and borrows the very bills issued by these associations on our bonds, and pays for them fifteen millions more in the way of interest, making thirty millions of dollars which it pays in lieu of its own paper, which every day passes to that of any banking association. The Secretary insists that this is better than using our own paper for nothing. After making other objections to the scheme, he stated that our true theory was to issue, in all, five hundred millions in legal tender notes, and circumscribe the issue of bank paper. But the Secretary proposes to borrow nine hundred millions. It cannot be done. We gave the Secretary authority to sell our bonds at any time, and at the market price. Had he discharged this duty not a soldier would have been unpaid a day longer than the paymaster could reach him. These men stand between us and national destruction, and are suffering, bleeding and dying that we and the Government may live. Take them away, and there would be no place here for the President, the Secretary, or Congress. And yet the families of some of them were living on charity, and had not money to buy bread, because the Government of a country that is rich and overflowing with abundance fails to ask for money which can be had at any time for asking, and to pay soldiers their honest dues. The responsibility of this did not rest with the President, for no man is more deeply anxious that they should promptly receive every cent due them. It does not rest with Congress, as generally charged, and as already shown by a quotation from the law itself. But it rested with the Secretary, who had failed, he thought, from error of judgment, and not, he was sure, from any intentional wrong, to sell our bonds to the extent of five hundred millions to pay the brave men who, sleeping upon the damp ground and drenched with the rains and snows of Winter, are fighting the battles of the country, and dying by the hundreds and thousands that the nation may not perish. We have plenty of money in the country, and any amount of provisions. Then why not use them?

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) briefly defended the Secretary of the Treasury, saying it was not just to charge him with failure to pay the soldiers. The difficulty in obtaining money was owing to a defect in the law, and a similar defect existed in the bill now under consideration. He should be authorized to borrow money on the best terms, without restriction to par.

Mr. GURLEY said he cast no unjust reflections upon the Secretary, but put a different construction upon the law; so did the House when they passed the resolution, 122 against 3, inquiring of the Secretary why he had not sold the bonds.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said he would, had he the power to, compress the respiratory organs of every eternal fault-finder.

Mr. GURLEY replied that he found no unnecessary fault, but in justification of what he had said, pointed to the condition of the army—on the very point of revolt because they were unpaid.

Mr. LOVEJOY advocated such a tax on banks as to drive their notes out of circulation, the vacuum to be supplied with Government issues.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Rep.,) opposed the bill pending. They should issue currency enough for temporary purposes, and await the development of the next thirty days.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, was in favor of the clause imposing a tax on bank notes, to restrain their circulation within reasonable limits.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Legislature was organized to-day and the Governor's Message transmitted. It expresses earnest and unconditional loyalty to the Union and the Constitution. The total number of men furnished is 44,000, and the loss by deaths, discharges and desertions is 7,800. 4,455 have been disabled, of whom all but 1,285 are exempt.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland 10th, passed Cape Race at 5 P. M., Wednesday. The latest news and telegrams from Mr. STOKER's Commercial Agency to the 12th were put on board.

From St. Thomas.

The St. Thomas *Tideride*, of Dec. 20, contains no news. The rebel schooner *Retribution* had cleared for Turks Island, probably to obtain a cargo of salt. She sold her cargo of cotton at 45c.@50c. per pound.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuursday, Jan. 15.

Court of Appeals Calendar for Friday, Jan. 16—Nos. 54½, 55, 56, 57, 982 as 60½, 62, 63, 64, 66 and 67.

THE LATE GEN. O. M. MITCHEL.—The remains of the late Gen. MITCHEL arrived here on Wednesday night in the steamer *Star of the South* from Hilton Head, in charge of Lieut. GERMAIN, of Gen. BRANNAN's Staff, who was especially assigned for that duty. The funeral service will be held at the Church of the Pilgrim's, (Rev. Dr. STORR's,) Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His friends are requested to attend the funeral without invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

AFTERNOON EXHIBITION.—Dr. COLTON announces an exhibition of the laughing gas for ladies and pupils of schools, at the Cooper Institute to-morrow afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, to which he will add a variety of brilliant chemical experiments illustrating the properties of "the air we breathe." Such a lecture must prove entertaining and instructive.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

An Attempted Flank Movement by the Democrats.

THE FLANKERS OUTFLANKED.

More Ineffectual Ballotings for Speaker.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863.

The *Atlas and Argus* this morning explains the theory of the action of the Democrats in preventing an organization, and gives to them the cue for their future guidance. It says, if the Assembly is not organized by the election of a Speaker by the 3d of February, the statute relating to the choice of a United States Senator will be expended, and it will cease to be operative.

Fallacious as is this reasoning, and revolutionary as the idea undisguisedly is, it foreshadows the ground on which certain leaders intend the Democratic members shall act, and holds up the end to be kept constantly in view. The Democratic organ pretends to justify the revolutionary and disorganizing character of such a proceeding, on the ground that the Republicans have a majority on joint ballot, and would, in case the Assemby was organized, choose a Republican United States Senator.

I am sorry to be compelled to think that this plan has come to be favorably viewed by very many if not a majority of the Democratic members of the House. It originated with FERNANDO WOOD, with whose style of statesmanship and political morality it thoroughly squares. Under this description of leadership, it is understood it is the intention of the Democrats to consume the next three weeks.

But the statute relating to the election of a United States Senator will not cease to be operative, even should the House not organize before the 3d proximo. It will have been merely postponed, and at any moment after the organization of the House, subsequent to that date, it will not only be proper, but it will be the duty of the Legislature to go into a joint election for United States Senator. This is the only right rule and construction. Opposed to it stands merely the designs of politicians, whose hopes of success rest solely on the nullification of a plain statute and the will of the people.

It remains to be seen how far FERNANDO WOOD, speaking through the *Atlas and Argus*, will be able to control the action of the Democratic members. If the nullification principle can justly be made to operate one month, it may with as much right be continued to the end of the hundred days, and all the legislation required by the Constitution, as well as that desired by the people, prevented.

This being the attitude of the Democrats their action cannot fail to be watched with the deepest interest.

In conformity with this policy, after taking one vote for Speaker, Mr. McSHEA, Democrat, offered a series of resolutions particularly marked for their strong resemblance to a stump speech of inconceivable length, setting forth all manner of common-place things supposed to pertain to the Democratic faith at the present time. It certainly was a consistent beginning of the time-consuming policy. But it was an over-dose, for the motion to lay on the table was carried, 62 to 60, Mr. TRIMMER and Mr. CALLICOTT voting in the affirmative.

The vote on laying the resolution of yesterday, declaring in substance that the Speaker of the House should be in favor of giving the Emancipation Proclamation a fair trial, was likewise laid on the table, by the same vote.

Mr. REDDINGTON, of St. Lawrence, followed this up by another resolution, that no resolutions of a party or political character should be offered before the House was organized. This was also laid on the table, 80 to 37. And so the first link in the plan broke on the very first attempt to try its strength.

The House then proceeded to vote again for Speaker, under the impression that the Democratic machinery did not work smoothly.

And so the flankers (not "flunkies," as I was made to say yesterday,) were outflanked again. The deadlock continuing, an early adjournment was had.

In the course of the skirmishing, Mr. REDDINGTON, Republican, gave the Democratic side formal notice that if they desired to discuss outside or political questions, they would have the business all their own way.

The resolution of Mr. LOUTRELL, of New-York, raising a Joint Committee to take into consideration the subject of a hospital for disabled soldiers from this State, evinced thoughtful action in the right direction. It was unanimously adopted.

In the Senate, the bill by Mr. J. C. SMITH provides for amending the act incorporating the New-York Warehousing Company, so that hereafter the concerns of the Company shall be managed by five trustees, who shall be stockholders, and that the receipts and warrants shall be signed by an authorized agent.

The bill introduced by the same gentleman, in relation to the City of Brooklyn, provides that the City Court and Clerk's office shall be held at the City Hall, or such other place as the Supervisors of the county may designate; that the office of the Clerk shall be kept open, except Sundays and holidays and days for holding elections; that in case the Judge shall be absent on any Court day, the Clerk shall adjourn the Court, except on criminal days. The salary of the Clerk is raised to $2,000, with Deputy, with salary of $1,000.

The bill of Mr. FOLGER confers on Notaries Public the same powers as Commissioners of Deeds.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 15.

No business of interest was transacted to-day.

Mr. CORNELL introduced a bill in favor of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank-road.

Mr. FOLGER introduced a bill to increase the pay of Notaries Public.

Mr. BRADLEY introduced a bill to regulate the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn.

The bill to amend the Assessment laws was reported favorably by the Committee, Mr. MURPHY dissenting. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Assembly held an exciting session this morning.

Mr. SHEA offered a resolution declaring that the expression of the majority in the State, last Fall, gave the Democrats the best right to the organization of the Assembly, and declaring the loyalty of the Democratic Party to the Constitution and the Union.

After several attempts to stave off a vote on this resolution, Mr. CHURCH expressed the unwillingness of the Republicans to discuss the question prior to the organization of the House, and moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion carried by ayes, 60; nays, 37, Mr. CALLICOTT, of Kings, voting with the Republicans.

Mr. A. SMITH called up the resolution offered yesterday, making the test for the election of a Speaker of this House the support and indorsement of President LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation.

Another warm discussion ensued upon this, to avert a vote.

Mr. CHURCH moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion agreed to, by 62 to 60.

Mr. CALLICOT, Democrat, voted with the Republicans.

On motion of Mr. LOUTREL, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Joint Committee of Senate and House, to draft a bill for the erection of a Hospital and an Asylum for the sick and wounded volunteers of the State.

The voting for Speaker was then resumed.

The seventy-seventh ballot was reached, with the following result:

Judge Dean............ 58 | Henry Sherwood..... 58

Adjourned.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Col. LUDLOW, of Gen. DIX's Staff, left Fortress Monroe this morning on the *Henry Burden*—flag of truce—for City Point.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MR. BANDMANN'S DEBUT.—The impulse that was given to the accurate study of SHAKESPEARE by GOETHE and SCHILLER, aided by the researches and analytic acumen of SCHLEGEL, exercised so marked an influence upon the German stage that its impersonations of the great dramatist's creations may be said to be free from the ordinary hampering traditions of the sock and buckskin, and to depend almost exclusively upon the generally superior, because usually independent, suggestions of a high order of literary mind. An English actor, whatever his standing, can hardly fail to borrow something from his predecessors. Experience is always the bully of Genius, until it becomes its slave. It is the red tape of life, finding what *can* be, by what *has* been done. With us the flimsiest tradition concerning SHAKESPEARE is a matter of awful concern. The Germans, freed from these restraints, and being destitute of veneration for anything except intellect, have succeeded better than any other people in bringing a cool judgment to the consideration of works that are, for the most part, immured in histrionic rubbish, and involved in the comments of common-place commentators. It must be admitted that the revival inaugurated by the three great names we have mentioned never progressed very far as a means of public amusement and instruction. Its best fruits reverted to the literary source whence they emanated. No literature can boast a more careful and kindly regard for the English Bard, than the German. Without any trivial respect for details and moot points, it illuminates vividly and comprehensively the best characteristics of SHAKESPEARE's genius.

These remarks are not out of place in speaking of Mr. BANDMANN's performance of *Shylock* last evening, at Niblo's Garden. The gentleman is a German by birth, although at different periods a resident of America for many years. He is an actor of experience, but his experience has not been in the way of Richardson's Show, or Mr. Crummells' Company. Hence he is unconventional, and gives to the character a new coloring, if not a new reading. Mr. BANDMANN has played the part in German, and obtained the applause of judicious American critics. In essaying it in English he has ventured into troubled water, but will not, we venture to say, soil his reputation by the plunge. He gives a fine and clear impersonation of the Jew, characterized more by intellectual intensity than emotional waywardness. Avoiding all the old "points" with commendable abnegation, he succeeds, nevertheless, in bringing rare earnestness and brilliant emphasis to every leading line of the part. It is so dreary to speak of an actors "conception"—conception being the attribute of poets and not of players—that we prefer to say Mr. BANDMANN understands his author, and without bulging out a phrase here and flattening a sentence there, gives a calm, intellectual statement of the probable feelings of a Jew in *Shylock's* situation. In the third act Mr. BANDMANN is, we think, seen to the best advantage. The trial scene was also rendered with great effectiveness, but Mr. WALLACK's performance of it was more to our taste.

It is evident that the American stage has gained a desirable acquisition in the person of the young German tragedian. The quietness of his style, the facility with which he expresses an idea without having resort to violent pedestrian exercise, the clearness of his voice, (not of great compass, however,) and the general sobriety of his declamation, entitle him to rank with the best artists now before the public. We may add that these qualities are not perceptibly marred by an accent of Vaterland. The tragedy was nicely produced by Mr. WHEATLEY, excellently dressed and well acted. It will be repeated to-night and on Saturday.

We are glad to hear that Mr. ANSCHUTZ's German Opera is meeting with very great success in Philadelphia. The houses are crowded every night, and the most unbounded applause showered upon all the leading singers. LOTTI, JOHANNSEN and ROTTER seem to be the leading favorites. The troupe will probably prolong its stay somewhat beyond its original purpose.

Signor BRIGNOLI is so far recovered that there is hardly a doubt about his being able to resume his position at the Academy, on Monday next, if the season should commence on that day. Mr. GRAU, the enterprising manager, has been himself seriously indisposed for several days, but is now nearly convalescent.

Mr. MARETZEK's season at the Academy of Music will commence on the 2d of March, and continue for four or six weeks, according to the success of the principal artists. The company will be entirely new, and will embrace the names of MEDORI and MEZZOLINI. Several operas, new and partly new to our public, are to be brought out. Mr. MARETZEK's enterprise and energy are so well known that no one doubts for a moment the success of this new experiment.

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NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets.... 4 58 | Moon rises... 4 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 47 | Gov. Island. 5 36 | Hell Gate.... 6 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore Liverpool Dec. 31, via Queenstown Jan. 2, at 9½ A. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale.

Steamer Thorn, Morgan, Key West 8 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left the Passes (New-Orleans) Jan. 1. Had strong southeast wind to Key West; left Key West Jan. 7, at 6 P. M. Jan. 9, lat. 27 58, lon. 79 29, saw a large steam frigate, cruising, supposed to be Br.

Steam transport Patapsco, Bearse, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steam transport Georges Creek Mott, New-Orleans via Key West 10 ds., and Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Ernest, (Br., of Liverpool,) Malone, Nassau, N. P., 8 ds., with mdse. to F. M. Means

Ship Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London and Isle of Wight Dec. 12, with mdse. and 22 passengers to Grinnell. Minturn & Co.

Ship Bunker Hill, (of Boston,) Newell, Liverpool 52 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Ilos, (Norw.,) Sollerman, Alicante 59 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Angeline, (Aust.,) Glasgow 50 ds., with coal, to Holmboe & Balchen.

Bark Argus, (Br., of Whitby,) Clark, Messina 45 ds., and Gibraltar 30 ds., with mdse. to George F. Bulkley.

Bark A. H. Easton, (of New-Haven,) Parmelee, Port-au-Spain, (Trinidad,) Dec. 30, with sugar to Bishop & Bros.

Bark Nelly, (Br., of Newcastle,) Simpson, Gibraltar 48 ds., with mdse. to F. Berthoud.

Bark Meridian, (Brem.,) Lance, Bremen 30 ds., with mdse. and 31 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Bark Alma, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Crowell, Grand Turk 19 ds., with salt to G. Wheelwright. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Gazelle, Bernburn, St. Thomas Dec. 30, with old iron and junk to Boche Bros. & Coffey.

Bark Active, (Norw.,) Curlan, Glasgow 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Christiana, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Ellingwood, Kingston, Jam., 16 ds., with logwood and coffee to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Port Spain, (Trinidad,) 16 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Holland, White, St. Jago de Cuba, to Jonathan Thompson. Anchored below on account of fog.

Bark F. S. Means, Pernambuco Dec. 14, with sugar and cotton to H. H. Swift & Co.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Fall River,) Partridge, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward, Jr.

Brig Capella, (of Providence,) Ace, Martinique Nov. 27, and Salt Cay 14 ds., with salt, to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Aladin, (of Wiscasset,) Curtis, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Alexander Milliken, Swift, New-Bedford 30 hours, in ballast to J. G. Wallace.

Brig Signet, (Br., of Annapolis, N. S.,) Porter, Matamoros 29 ds., with mdse. to B. F. Small.

Brig Excelsior, (of Bermuda,) Talbot, Bermuda 10 ds., with wheat to McCall & Frith.

Schr. Joseph, (of Boston,) Cobb, St. Andrews, (Spanish Main,) via Key West, 15 ds., with cocoanuts to master. Put into Key West in distress, having experienced heavy weather and being short of provisions.

Schr. Sea Mark, Boland, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Havana 12 ds, with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Tigress, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Grand Turk 13 ds., with salt to Smith, Jones & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Brandt, (Br., of Halifax,) Lang, Halifax 7 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Emelie, (Port.,) Silva, Trinidad, P. S., Dec. 18, and Grand Turk 17 ds., with salt to F. Rodrigues.

Schr. Dragon, Paysen, St. Croix, B. E., Jan. 1, in ballast to Ives & Beecher. The brig Rolling Sea, for New-York via Turks Island, sld. Dec. 30; Morancey, for Newport, sld. Dec. 27.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Wickson, Boston 3 ds., with barley to master.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Townsend, Chincoteague 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Ann, Cole, Baltimore 8 ds., with flour to Merrill & Abbott.

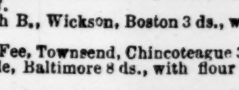
Schr. Abby Brackett, (of Camden, Me.,) Cobb, Para Dec. 22, with mdse. to H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

Schr. Susan Cannon, Ellsen, Sierra Leone Dec. 7, with palm oil to E. R. Wade.

Schr. Kate Walker, (of Bangor,) Sulliuan, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E., dense fog.

IS THERE



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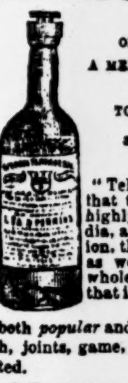

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Dr. COLTON will give to ladies and pupils of schools an exhibition of the LAUGHING GAS, at the Cooper Institute, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 17, with also a lecture on "The Air we Breathe," which will be illustrated by a series of brilliant and amusing experiments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. Tickets—Adults 10 cents; children 5 cents. Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2½ o'clock.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10	Drew	$30,000
17, 56, 66	Drew	10,000
36, 40, 78	Drew	7,000
19, 28, 41	Drew	5,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 20 prizes of $500, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address

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